

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 29

DECEMBER 4, 1914

No. 49

A PROGRESSIVE TOWNSHIP.

A NORTH CAROLINA TOWNSHIP IN WHICH EVERY HOME AND EVERY SCHOOL HAS A PRIVY.

By CH. WARDELL STILES, Professor of Zoology, United States Public Health Service.

Statistics show that nearly half of the farm homes of the Gulf-Atlantic States are not provided with any privy. Of 189,586 rural homes inspected in 501 counties, 95,988 had no privy.

This past summer a very active campaign for better sanitation has been conducted in New Hanover County by cooperation of the county board of health, an agent from the State board of health, and the United States Marine Hospital at Wilmington.

On October 26 the sanitary policeman who patrols Cape Fear Township reported to the county health officer that every dwelling and every school in this township was provided with a privy. Unfortunately, this statement can not be made for the churches.

Cape Fear Township is in the northern end of New Hanover County; it contains the rural settlements of Castle Hayne and Wrightsboro and a number of farms. Its total area is 63.43 square miles. Its inhabitants number 1,605, of which 684 are whites and 921 negroes. These people represent 354 families (142 white, 212 negro).

It is self-understood that not every one of the privies built is absolutely sanitary and flyproof, for advance in sanitation is a matter of evolution. A number of the outhouses are still of the surface-open-in-back type, but a number are of a better type. Some of the vaults are concrete; some privies are of the L. R. S. type; some are of the barrel, tub, or can types. There is, however, a healthy spirit of progress manifested among the inhabitants to improve the privies, and day by day the inspector is reporting additional privies that are according to specifications and that are fly proof.

Cape Fear Township stands for real progress in sanitation and is setting a most excellent example.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

A REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF RURAL SCHOOLS OF EAST TENNESSEE AND NORTHERN GEORGIA.

By CHARLES A. BAILEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In compliance with orders of December 1, 1913, from the Surgeon-General and in cooperation with the State boards of health of Tennessee and Georgia, a sanitary inspection of the rural schools of East Tennessee and Northern Georgia was undertaken in conjunction with studies of the prevalence of trachoma.

Extent of Survey.

The inspections were begun in the schools of Anderson County, Tenn., December 8, 1913, and terminated in Hall County, Ga., April 24, 1914, during which time 122 white schools and 4 colored schools were visited in various sections of 31 counties of east Tennessee and 79 white schools and 5 colored schools were inspected in 25 counties in northern Georgia. The inspections were made almost exclusively in rural schools, where there is practically no sanitary supervision in the construction of school houses nor is there any medical inspection of the pupils, but from observations made during this survey it is quite apparent that such supervision is much needed. In many of the cities the sanitary control of school buildings and the supervision of the pupils are being maintained, but rural schools on the whole have been much neglected.

Time would not permit of complete physical examination of the country school children other than the examination for the prevalence of trachoma, but many defects were observed, such as dental caries, adenoids and enlarged tonsils and cervical glands, errors of refraction, defective hearing, malnutrition, and heart disease. Most of such defects can and should be corrected in early life, as to neglect them results in physical impairment of the child's health and ability to acquire knowledge.

School Buildings.

In east Tennessee 126 schools were visited and inspected; of these, 36 were brick and 90 frame buildings. Fourteen, or 11 per cent, were one-room buildings; 33, or 26 per cent, were two-room buildings; 18, or 14 per cent, were three-room buildings; 12, or 9 per cent, were four-room buildings; 16, or 12 per cent, were five-room buildings; and 33, or 26 per cent, were buildings with from 6 to 10 rooms.

In northern Georgia 84 schools were visited and inspected. Of these 18 were brick buildings and 66 were frame structures. Twenty-one, or 25 per cent, were one-room schools; 23, or 27 per cent, were

two-room schools; 16, or 19 per cent, were three-room schools; 7, or 8 per cent, were four-room schools; 3, or 3 per cent, were five-room schools; and 14, or 16 per cent, were schools having from 6 to 10 rooms.

Area and Condition of School Yards.

The yards of rural schools vary in size from one-third of an acre to 5 acres. Many of them are well graded and clean, while others are much neglected, with rubbish and débris lying about. In other instances grounds are densely wooded, preventing the free entrance of air and sunshine to the schoolrooms as well as making them dark.

Drainage.

Most of the school yards were well drained, either by the nature of the soil or by the contour of the surface. Many of the yards are gravel and drain quickly, while others are of clay and during rainy days are very muddy. In only a few instances were paved or gravel walks provided from the road or street to the school or from the school building to the outhouses, so that much dirt was carried into the schoolroom on the boots of the children. The largest number of schools visited in east Tennessee were situated on elevated land. Many of them were on ground poorly adapted for the purpose because of its elevation and abrupt slope. In Tennessee the yards of 100 schools had good drainage, while 26 had poor drainage. In Georgia the grounds of 68 had good and 16 had poor drainage. In a few instances surface outhouses were situated at higher elevations than the wells, and the surface drainage was directly toward them.

Outhouses.

Among the most flagrant breaches of sanitation at rural schools are the outhouse and the disposal of excreta. Surface soil pollution is going on everywhere, and that too, in sections where hookworm, for instance, is most prevalent. The vast majority of outhouses are set on top of the ground, and are dilapidated and open at the back, allowing free access of flies and animals. A school principal remarked to me one day, "We do not have to dispose of excreta here—the hogs are our scavengers." In many instances the outhouses were found filthy and insanitary, being filled with excreta almost to the seat. The seats and floors were urine-soaked, and the odors emanating made it practically impossible to remain in the house, let alone occupying a seat. In consequence the floor was often used. In a few instances a urine trough was provided in the boys' outhouse, but invariably it was in a bad state of repair or filled with

rubbish, rendering it absolutely useless and worse than none at all. The care of the outhouse, in a vast majority of instances, seems no one's duty. At a very small number of places some attempt is occasionally made at removing the excreta, while in others, lime is used. In a few places dirt, brick, or concrete vaults were found from which the excreta was removed at regular intervals and either cremated or buried. In one such house, built of brick, with a concrete vault, oil was poured into the vault once a week and the excreta was cremated without removing it. Six sanitary pail privies, in good repair were found in the sections visited in the two States. Also one other such privy was seen, although it was not provided with either bucket or trap door and remained open in the back. One school only was equipped with a septic tank. In one county of Tennessee, where the largest number of sanitary brick school buildings were observed, the outhouses at these schools were, in almost every instance, insanitary, dilapidated frame structures. Not one house was found screened against flies and but a very small number were provided with suitable screens in front of them. Many schools visited, but found closed at the time of the survey, were not provided with outhouses.

Sources of Water Supply.

Drinking water was supplied from dug and driven wells and springs, the most common source being the dug well, which as a rule is shallow, rarely exceeding 30 feet in depth. Most of the springs were unprotected from surface drainage or animal pollution and were not fenced off to prevent their use by cattle. While a number of the wells were brick or concrete, with concrete covers in good repair, the large majority of them were loosely covered with boards, usually in a bad state of repair and without troughs, allowing refuse water to drain freely into the well.

Kind of Drinking Cup Used.

The open water pail and tin dipper are still extensively used in the rural schools, but the individual drinking cup is finding its way into some of the schools of even the remotest country districts. In some schools both the common and individual cups were used, it being a matter of choice with the pupil whether he drank from the dipper supplied with the open bucket or whether he drank from his individual cup after drawing the water in the tin dipper supplied by the school. In one colored school in Georgia the teacher had supplied himself with a glass pitcher and tumbler for his personal use, while his pupils used the tin dipper and open water bucket. At a number of schools the drinking water is drawn or pumped from

the well, as required for immediate use, in the common or individual cup. At one school in each State water was pumped from a driven well by a gasoline engine to water barrels situated on the school grounds. In both instances the barrels were found unclean and with poorly fitting covers, allowing easy access to mosquitoes and bugs. In east Tennessee 31 schools used the open water bucket and 8 the water cooler. In Georgia 34 open water buckets were found and 18 water coolers.

At 100 schools in Tennessee and 83 schools in Georgia where drinking water is provided for the pupils, the following kinds of drinking cups are in use:

	Tennessee schools.	Georgia schools.
Common cup or tin dipper.....	52	32
Individual cup.....	20	29
Both common and individual cups.....	12	16
Sanitary drinking fountains.....	16	6
Total.....	100	83

Lighting and Blackboards.

In the majority of schools the lighting area is adequate. Very frequently, however, too much light is admitted from windows on three or four sides. In the newer schools the windows are all located on one side of the room, usually to the pupils' left. At one school, in Marion County, Tenn., although the windows were located on but one side of each room, the desks were so arranged that the light came from the back instead of from the pupils' left side. With the light admitted from but one side of the room, there can be no cross lights, no glare in the face of the pupils, and the proper placing of blackboards is simplified. With windows on three or four sides, there are many bad cross lights and a sufficient number of blackboards can not be properly placed. At several schools the pupils were found directly facing the light, causing, undoubtedly, much eye strain. Three schools in Georgia had a veranda surrounding the building, which made the rooms dark and materially interfered with the natural ventilation. Apparently but little consideration has been given to the proper placing of blackboards, especially in the construction of the older rural school buildings, with reference to the light reaching them equally, without causing shadows on some parts and too great a glare on others. They are frequently placed either too high or too low or extend into corners, where the light is always bad. Improperly placed blackboards cause much eye strain and muscular fatigue.

The following observations were made as to light and location of blackboards:

	Tennessee schools.	Georgia schools.
Good light.....	50	35
Cross lights.....	66	25
Pupils face light.....	10	24
	126	84
Location of blackboards:		
Well placed.....	52	30
Poorly placed.....	74	54
Total.....	126	84

Material and Color of Walls.

The walls of schoolrooms were plaster or wood, painted, tinted, or natural. Many colors, such as green, light grey, brown, and blue were seen, but light green predominates and probably is the best color that can be used. A few schools had papered walls.

Heating.

The largest number of schools are heated by stoves in each room. The old-fashioned, plain, coal or logwood stove is used, and that part of the room immediately surrounding the stove is much overheated, while the rest of the room is likely to be cold. Not one of the patent "sanitary heaters" was seen. This heater is a jacketed stove. Fresh air is admitted from outside of the building and conveyed by a flue to a jacket surrounding the stove. As the air becomes warmed in the jacket it rises and escapes into the room from the top of the stove, supplying fresh, warmed air, and a more uniform temperature is maintained. This type of stove is far more sanitary than the old-fashioned coal stove, and is inexpensive, and practical for country schools. Of the Tennessee schools 92 were heated by stoves, 16 by hot-air furnace, and 18 by steam. In Georgia 72 were heated by stoves, 7 by hot-air furnaces, and 5 by steam. At one school in Sequatchie County, Tenn., a very vicious hot-air system was observed. The air was drawn from the classrooms by one series of flues to the furnace, where it was heated and returned by another set of pipes to the classroom.

Ventilation.

The most common method found, where any attempt at all was made to ventilate, was through the open doors and windows. In but three or four schools was there overcrowding of the children in the rooms. Many of the rooms, however, were overheated and

poorly ventilated, especially those heated with coal stoves. Many rooms were found with closed doors and windows. The moisture of the air of the schoolrooms, although so essential to the comfort of children, is but seldom supplied. In the two States, out of 164 schools heated by coal stoves, but four were found where moisture was supplied from water vessels on the stove to the use of rooms. Eight schools in Tennessee and three in Georgia were equipped with fresh air inlets and foul air outlets in each classroom. At one of these latter schools the vents were found stuffed with rags, destroying their usefulness.

Cloakrooms.

In the majority of schools provision has been made for the hanging up of outside clothing, wraps, and hats in places other than the classroom. Either the hallways are equipped with hooks for this purpose, or 1 large room is set aside as a cloakroom. At other schools each classroom has a cloakroom immediately adjoining it. Of 126 schools visited in Tennessee, 81 were found to be provided with cloakrooms, while 45 were unprovided; in Georgia 52 schools were provided and 32 made no provision for space for children's wraps.

Facilities for Washing Face and Hands.

A very small number of schools provide any means for the pupils to wash their faces and hands. Of 126 schools in Tennessee, but 8 had such facilities, in 4 of which schools the common hand towel was in use, and in 4 paper towels were provided or individual towels were used. In the 84 Georgia schools, but 4 provided means for washing, at one of which the common towel was in evidence, and 3 used paper or individual towels.

Seats and Desks.

Many varieties of seats and desks, both single and double, were observed. In a few schools no desks were provided, and the children sat on hard wooden benches with straight backs or no backs at all. In several schools the old hand-made high desks, with a high, straight-back seat, were still in use, and the children occupying them looked and undoubtedly were most uncomfortable. Their use should be prohibited. Not one school of those examined in either State was equipped with adjustable seats. However, most of them were provided with seats and desks suitable for the various ages, but a number were using seats far too large for the pupils occupying them. Each seat and desk should be adjusted according to the size of the child to occupy it, and not the child to the desk, to give it an easy, unrestrained position and prevent the development of deformities.

Condition of Classrooms.

Many of the rural schools do not have a janitor and the rooms are swept and cleaned by the teacher and pupils. However, it was not always the school without a janitor which was most unclean, as many without such service were very clean. Frequently the sweeping is done at a most inopportune time, as I had occasion to witness at two schools. At one school during a morning recess and at another school at the noon hour, with some of the pupils eating luncheon, several children were laboriously sweeping the floors. All the windows were closed, a hot fire was burning in the stove, and the dust circulating was so thick that one could scarcely see across the room. If paved or gravel walks were provided and the pupils compelled to clean their muddy boots on an inexpensive scraper or mat before entering the school building, the rooms would be much cleaner. However, the sweeping of schoolrooms should be done only after the children have been dismissed for the day and with all the doors and windows open.

The condition of classrooms was as follows:

	Tennessee schools.	Georgia schools.
Clean	42	28
Fair	56	33
Dirty	28	23
Total	126	84

Summary.

The sanitary needs of the schools of rural districts are many and urgent. In a large number of these schools the buildings, their out-houses, grounds, surroundings, or water supply are insanitary, and there is a general lack of medical inspection of the children. Sanitary supervision of schools and children has been confined in the past entirely to a few of the larger towns and cities, but it should be extended to the rural districts, where a much larger number of children live. The 1910 census of Tennessee showed that there were then in the State 734,478 children of school age; that is, between the ages of 6 and 20, of whom over 600,000 were residing in rural districts, and that 59 per cent, or approximately 325,000 of them, were attending school. About the same conditions prevailed in the rural schools visited in northern Georgia.

Many of the insanitary conditions found are due, in a measure, to insufficient funds, but very often to indifference and the absence of scientific advice or lack of knowledge of the laws of hygiene. Many schools are not provided with outhouses at all. When a water-carriage system is not available the privies should be constructed as

sanitary pail closets, of some nondestructible material, as brick or concrete, and should be screened against flies and regularly cared for.

There is need for extensive studies of the sanitary condition of these schools and a systematic campaign of education of rural communities, by means of illustrated talks to school children and others on personal hygiene and public health. Also the economy of school hygiene should be demonstrated to county courts and others in charge of educational matters. The absence of children from school because of sickness, most of which is preventable and due to lack of sanitation, is an economic loss to a community, as well as a serious loss to the child, whose opportunity to acquire an education is limited usually to five months each year.

The heating, lighting, and ventilation of school rooms are subjects also for much consideration, as well as the water supplied to the pupils.

There is much need also for a systematic and regular medical inspection of these schools and pupils, as many curable communicable diseases, notably trachoma, were observed. Many children were seen with errors of refraction, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, dental caries, and other physical defects, most of which are amenable to early treatment, but to neglect which will cause needless suffering and hardship later in life.

In both States there has been considerable educational advancement and improvement in rural schools in the last few years. The consolidation of many of the one and two room schoolhouses into one central school is providing for a longer term, with much better educational facilities and a far more sanitary school. Through the efficient work of the State superintendents of public instruction, especially that of Prof. S. H. Thompson, of Tennessee, many of these consolidated schools have been formed and much interest in educational matters and sanitation has been created.

During the decade 1900-1910 illiteracy had decreased in the aggregate about 6 per cent in the 31 counties visited in east Tennessee. This improvement will undoubtedly continue, and with increased knowledge we may expect better sanitary conditions and a keener appreciation of the efforts being made to prevent sickness and to prolong life.

The study of the sanitary condition of rural schools, the correction of the insanitary conditions which now prevail, and the medical inspection and supervision of school children will be of the greatest value not only to the individual but to the State and Nation as well. It will prevent the spread of the communicable diseases of childhood and ultimately aid in the eradication of these diseases as well as remedying physical defects which may interfere with the intellectual progress of the children concerned.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-eradivative work in California for the week ended November 14, 1914, has been received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL		RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Premises inspected.....	1,709	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	24
Premises destroyed.....	19	<i>Mus rattus</i>	90
Nuisances abated.....	255	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	92
Poisons placed.....	7,200	<i>Mus musculus</i>	52
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,150		
RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.			
Collected.....	258		
Examined.....	175		
Found infected.....	0		

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	None.....	Oct. 23, 1914	1,565 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	do.....	Sept. 26, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	do.....	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ Wood rat.

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

County.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
Contra Costa.....	48	48	None.
San Benito.....	18	18	Do.
Total.....	66	66	

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	29
San Benito County.....	6
Total.....	35

Operations on water front.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	26
Reinspections made on vessels.....	20
Defective rat guards repaired.....	8
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Nome City from Seattle: 2,000 bags wheat.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front...	10	Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific Ex-	
Rats trapped on vessels.....	25	position grounds (pieces).....	14,000
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	113	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon	
Traps set on vessels.....	80	(pounds).....	6
Vessels trapped on.....	9		

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Merced, Stanislaus, San Benito, and Santa Clara.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradication work in New Orleans for the week ended November 21, 1914, has been received from Surg. Corput, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	25
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	18
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2
Pounds of sulphur used.....	5,741
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumi-	
gation (pounds).....	61,500
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in	
hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	170
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in	
hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	170
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in	
hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	280
Clean bills of health issued.....	23
Foul bills of health issued.....	10

OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected, found in good order, per-	
mitted to load.....	961
Cars ordered repaired before loading.....	2,051
Cars condemned.....	11
Total cars inspected.....	3,023

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDED NOV. 21.

Alabama.....	115
Arkansas.....	21
California.....	17
Carolina, North.....	2
Carolina, South.....	1
Colorado.....	4
Connecticut.....	1

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDED NOV. 21—continued.

Florida.....	50
Georgia.....	41
Illinois.....	534
Indiana.....	44
Iowa.....	10
Kansas.....	3
Kentucky.....	24
Louisiana.....	928
Massachusetts.....	1
Michigan.....	12
Minnesota.....	54
Mississippi.....	349
Missouri.....	56
Nebraska.....	4
New York.....	29
Ohio.....	68
Oklahoma.....	8
Oregon.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	23
Tennessee.....	68
Texas.....	201
Virginia.....	2
Washington.....	11
Canada.....	1

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	8,968
Premises fumigated.....	1
Premises disinfected.....	350
Premises inspected.....	10,145
Poisons placed.....	217,915
Notices served.....	2,583

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
By elevation.....	49	Rodents examined.....	8,578
By marginal concrete wall.....	95	Mus norvegicus.....	4,732
By concrete floor and walls.....	258	Mus rattus.....	54
By minor repairs.....	190	Mus alexandrinus.....	186
Square yards of concrete laid.....	23,569	Mus musculus.....	4,581
Total buildings rat proofed.....	592	Putrid.....	270
Buildings rat proofed to date.....	4,175	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,836
Abatements.....	559	Number of suspicious rats.....	43
Abatements to date.....	14,551	Plague rats confirmed.....	3

Rodent cases.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
194	1561 North Galvez.....	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Summary destruction of rat harbors; rat proofing initiated; intensive trapping.
195	Hagan Avenue dump.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 20	Incineration of refuse at site; intensive trapping.
196	3911 Iberville Street.....	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Summary destruction of rat harborage; rat proofing initiated; intensive trapping.

Total rodents captured to Nov. 21.....	159,635
Total rodents examined to Nov. 21.....	136,429

Rodent cases to Nov. 21, by species:

Mus rattus.....	10
Mus alexandrinus.....	3
Mus musculus.....	1
Mus norvegicus.....	182

Total rodent cases to Nov. 21, 1914.....	196
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WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended November 14, 1914, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT—continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	45	Sulphur used.....pounds..	5,575
Basements concreted, new buildings (23), square feet.....	22,045	New rat guards installed.....	20
Floors concreted, new buildings (5), square feet.....	35,504	Vessels searched for dead rats.....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (2), square feet.....	284	Dead rats recovered after fumigation.....	46
Sidewalks concreted.....square feet..	1,934	Fumigation certificates issued.....	14
Total concrete laid, new structures, square feet.....	59,767	Canal Zone certificates issued.....	1
New buildings elevated.....	2	Port sanitary statements issued.....	38
Premises rat proofed, concrete, new buildings.....	28	LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
Letters of instructions sent in answer to rat complaints.....	20	Dead rodents received.....	41
Buildings razed.....	3	Rodents trapped and killed.....	373
WATER FRONT.		Total.....	414
Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	8	Rodents examined for plague infection....	322
Vessels fumigated.....	14	Rodents proven plague infected.....	2
		Blocks poisoned.....	18
		Poison distributed.....pounds..	55
		CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.	
		Mus rattus.....	54
		Mus alexandrinus.....	80
		Mus norvegicus.....	215
		Mus musculus.....	65

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

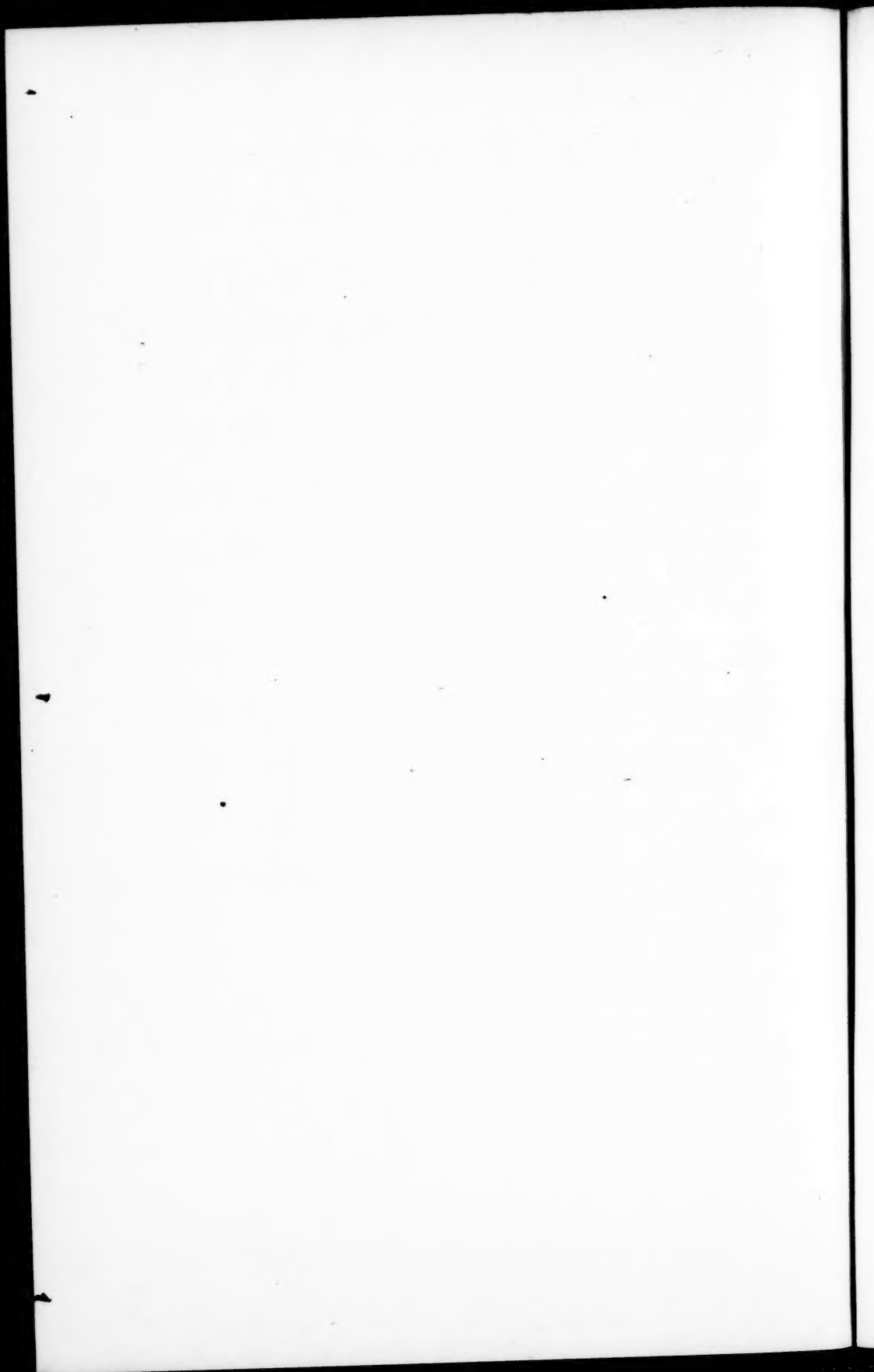
Rodents examined in Tacoma.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	6
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	17
Total.....	23
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	21
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0

PORTO RICO.

The following is a report of the examination of rats and mice for plague infection in Porto Rico for the two weeks ended November 14, 1914. No plague-infected rodent was found.

	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	196	65
Puerta de Tierra.....	75	6
Santurce.....	344	52
Total.....	615	123



PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for October, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		New York:	
Lee County.....	1	Cayuga County.....	1
Indiana:		Columbia County.....	1
Benton County.....	1	Erie County.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Otsego County.....	1
Total.....	2	Rockland County.....	1
Iowa:		Suffolk County.....	1
Folk County.....	1	New York City.....	23
Tama County.....	1	Total.....	29
Total.....	2	Ohio:	
Kansas:		Butler County—	
Harper County.....	1	Hamilton.....	1
Ottawa County.....	1	Middletown.....	1
Shawnee County—		Cuyahoga County.....	6
Topoka.....	1	Hamilton County—	
Washington County.....	1	Cincinnati.....	1
Wyandotte County—		Jefferson County.....	1
Kansas City.....	1	Stark County—	
Total.....	5	Canton.....	1
		Summit County—	
		Akron.....	2
		Total.....	13

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	3	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	2	Newton, Mass.....	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Rockford, Ill.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3274,

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Boston, Mass.....		1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	
Chicago, Ill.....	11	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	12	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7		Rochester, N. Y.....	3	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	5	
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1			

LEPROSY.**California—San Diego.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Valle reported by telegraph November 23, 1914, that one case of leprosy had been notified in San Diego, Cal.

MALARIA.**Arkansas Report for October, 1914.**

During the month of October, 1914, 491 cases of malaria were notified in the State of Arkansas.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3274.

PELLAGRA.**State Reports for October, 1914.**

During the month of October, 1914, 33 cases of pellagra were notified in Arkansas, and one case in Kansas.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

During the week ended November 14, 1914, pellagra was notified by cities as follows: Charleston, S. C., 4 deaths; Florence, S. C., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 2 cases with 2 deaths; Wilmington, N. C., 1 case.

PLAGUE.**Washington—Seattle—Plague Rats Found.**

Surg. Lloyd reported by telegraph that plague-infected rats had been found in Seattle, Wash., as follows: November 21, 1914, one at the intersection of First and Pike Streets; and November 24, one at intersection of Pike Place and Stewart Street.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	2	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	6	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	80	46	Philadelphia, Pa.....	22	35
Cleveland, Ohio.....	15	11	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	15	21
Detroit, Mich.....	2	9	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	6
Duluth, Minn.....	3	3	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Wilkesburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	13	10			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for October, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		New York—Continued.	
Daviess County.....	1	Erie County.....	1
Huntington County.....	1	Oneida County.....	1
Jackson County.....	1	Saratoga County.....	1
Lagrange County.....	5	Schenectady County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Posey County.....	1	Westchester County.....	1
Tipton County.....	1	Wyoming County.....	1
Total.....	11	New York City.....	18
Iowa:		Total.....	31
Allamakee County.....	2	Ohio:	
Sac County.....	4	Ashland County—	
Total.....	6	Ashland.....	1
Kansas:		Butler County.....	
Graham County.....	1	Hamilton.....	1
Morris County.....	1	Columbiana County.....	2
Sumner County.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
Wilson County.....	2	Cleveland.....	3
Total.....	5	East Cleveland.....	1
New York:		Hamilton County—	
Clinton County.....	4	Norwood.....	1
Columbia County.....	1	Muskingum County—	
Cortland County.....	1	Zanesville.....	1
		Summit County—	
		Akron.....	2
		Total.....	12

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Fall River, Mass.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	1	.....
Concord, N. H.....	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	.....	1			

RABIES.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

During the week ended November 14, 1914, rabies was notified by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3274.

SMALLPOX.

California—San Diego.

Acting Asst. Surg. Valle reported by telegraph November 23, 1914, that 2 cases of smallpox had been notified at San Diego, Cal.

Louisiana—Lake Arthur.

Asst. Surg. Sweeney reported by telegraph November 21, 1914, that 15 cases of smallpox had been notified in Lake Arthur, La.

State Reports for October, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
New York:						
Chautauqua County.....	1				1	
Erie County.....	1				1	
Total.....	2				2	
Ohio:						
Ashland County—						
Ashland.....	1				1	
Ashtabula County—						
Ashtabula.....	2				2	
Conneaut.....	14				14	
Auglaize County.....	3					3
Champaign County.....	1				1	
Columbiana County.....	11				10	1
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	2					2
Erie County—						
Sandusky.....	15				15	
Geauga County.....	2				2	
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	2				1	1
Hancock County—						
Findlay.....	1				1	
Huron County.....	2				2	
Jackson County—						
Wellston.....	5					5
Lake County.....	6					6
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	1				1	
Muskingum County—						
Zanesville.....	3		1		2	
Sandusky County—						
Fremont.....	3				3	
Scioto County.....	4				4	
Seneca County—						
Fostoria.....	1				1	
Stark County.....	32			3	27	2
Summit County.....	5				1	4
Total.....	116		1	3	88	24

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Oct. 1-31):			Indiana (Oct. 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Carroll.....	1		Gibson.....	3	
Columbia.....	2		Hancock.....	1	
Nevada.....	4		Harrison.....	3	
Scott.....	17		Howard.....	1	
Total.....	24		Jefferson.....	35	
Florida (July 1-31):			Johnson.....	3	
Counties—			Knox.....	17	
Bradford.....	6		Lake.....	40	
Jackson.....	1		Marion.....	1	
Putnam.....	1		Marshall.....	1	
Total.....	8		Owen.....	1	
Florida (Aug. 1-31):			Parke.....	1	
Counties—			Pike.....	5	
Hillsboro.....	1		Porter.....	22	
Levy.....	1		Shelby.....	1	
Marion.....	1		Washington.....	1	
Putnam.....	1		Total.....	232	
Volusia.....	1		Iowa (Oct. 1-31):		
Total.....	5		Counties—		
Florida (Sept. 1-30):			Buena Vista.....	1	
Counties—			Cass.....	12	
Escambia.....	1		Clarke.....	1	
Suwanee.....	10		Fayette.....	2	
Total.....	11		Ida.....	23	
Illinois (Oct. 1-31):			Jones.....	1	
Counties—			Linn.....	3	
Adams.....	1		Lyon.....	4	
Brown.....	1		Polk.....	7	
Bureau.....	160		Pottawattamie.....	3	
Calhoun.....	2		Scott.....	2	
Cook.....	3		Shelby.....	1	
Cumberland.....	7		Wright.....	1	
Franklin.....	1		Total.....	61	
Hancock.....	2		Kansas (Oct. 1-31):		
Henry.....	1		Counties—		
Jersey.....	15		Clark.....	1	
Kane.....	1		Cloud.....	2	
Lake.....	53		Finney.....	23	
Lee.....	3		Ford.....	5	
Madison.....	2		Pawnee.....	17	
McHenry.....	19		Scott.....	3	
Merced.....	1		Sedgwick.....	2	
Richland.....	5		Wallace.....	2	
Rock Island.....	1		Wyandotte.....	2	
Sangamon.....	2		Total.....	57	
St. Clair.....	5		North Dakota (Oct. 1-31):		
White.....	1		Counties—		
Will.....	20		Adams.....	1	
Total.....	303		Morton.....	1	
Indiana (Oct. 1-31):			Trail.....	1	
Counties—			Total.....	3	
Allen.....	15		Utah (Oct. 1-31):		
Blackford.....	15		Counties—		
Clark.....	7		Boxelder.....	15	
Clinton.....	6		Davis.....	1	
Delaware.....	47		Salt Lake.....	20	
Floyd.....	1		Utah.....	5	
Fountain.....	5		Total.....	41	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	27	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Muncie, Ind.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	7	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Everett, Wash.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	6	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

During the week ended November 14, 1914, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 2 cases with 1 death; Mobile, Ala., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 1 case; St. Louis, Mo., 3 cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3274.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for October, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Indiana—Continued.	
Ashley County.....	2	Brown County.....	4
Boone County.....	3	Carroll County.....	3
Calhoun County.....	2	Cass County.....	34
Carroll County.....	8	Clark County.....	14
Clay County.....	6	Clinton County.....	1
Columbia County.....	6	Crawford County.....	1
Conway County.....	3	Daviess County.....	7
Faulkner County.....	7	Dekalb County.....	1
Franklin County.....	7	Delaware County.....	4
Garland County.....	6	Dubois County.....	2
Hempstead County.....	2	Elkhart County.....	5
Hot Springs County.....	6	Fayette County.....	1
Howard County.....	1	Floyd County.....	2
Independence County.....	20	Fountain County.....	2
Izard County.....	8	Franklin County.....	1
Johnson County.....	15	Fulton County.....	1
Lafayette County.....	2	Gibson County.....	1
Lee County.....	2	Greene County.....	5
Logan County.....	3	Hamilton County.....	6
Mississippi County.....	7	Hancock County.....	3
Monroe County.....	1	Harrison County.....	1
Nevada County.....	4	Hendricks County.....	3
Newton County.....	1	Henry County.....	1
Onachita County.....	13	Howard County.....	21
Polk County.....	1	Huntington County.....	4
Pulaski County.....	8	Jackson County.....	7
Saline County.....	5	Jay County.....	5
Scott County.....	1	Jennings County.....	3
Sebastian County.....	14	Johnson County.....	15
Stone County.....	4	Knox County.....	6
Washington County.....	19	Kosciusko County.....	5
White County.....	6	Lake County.....	4
Total.....	193	Laporte County.....	3
Indiana:		Lawrence County.....	18
Adams County.....	4	Madison County.....	4
Bartholomew County.....	1	Marion County.....	60
Blackford County.....	1	Marshall County.....	1
Boone County.....	1	Martin County.....	10
		Miami County.....	4
		Monroe County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana—Continued.		Kansas—Continued.	
Morgan County.....	2	Montgomery County.....	10
Noble County.....	4	Coffeyville.....	1
Orange County.....	3	Nemaha County.....	1
Owen County.....	6	Neosho County.....	6
Parke County.....	11	Norton County.....	1
Pike County.....	6	Ottawa County.....	5
Porter County.....	7	Pawnee County.....	19
Posey County.....	9	Pottawatomie County.....	1
Randolph County.....	5	Pratt County.....	7
Ripley County.....	2	Reno County.....	2
Rush County.....	5	Hutchinson.....	5
Scott County.....	2	Rice County.....	5
Spencer County.....	3	Riley County.....	1
St. Joseph County.....	20	Rooks County.....	3
Sullivan County.....	3	Saline County.....	4
Tipton County.....	6	Scott County.....	4
Union County.....	2	Sedgwick County.....	12
Vanderburgh County.....	15	Wichita.....	12
Vermilion County.....	1	Shawnee County.....	4
Vigo County.....	4	Topeka.....	6
Wabash County.....	1	Smith County.....	1
Warren County.....	2	Sumner County.....	14
Warrick County.....	2	Thomas County.....	2
Washington County.....	4	Trego County.....	1
Wayne County.....	8	Wabunsee County.....	1
Total.....	414	Washington County.....	3
Kansas:		Wilson County.....	7
Allen County.....	7	Woodson County.....	2
Anderson County.....	4	Wyandotte County.....	1
Atchison County—		Kansas City.....	9
Atchison.....	2	Total.....	338
Barton County.....	7	New York:	
Bourbon County.....	4	Albany County.....	5
Fort Scott.....	6	Allegany County.....	3
Brown County.....	6	Broome County.....	11
Butler County.....	10	Cattaraugus County.....	8
Chautauqua County.....	4	Cayuga County.....	8
Cherokee County.....	6	Chautauqua County.....	4
Clark County.....	4	Chemung County.....	2
Clay County.....	4	Chenango County.....	4
Cloud County.....	2	Clinton County.....	1
Comanche County.....	1	Columbia County.....	17
Cowley County.....	15	Cortland County.....	8
Crawford County.....	2	Delaware County.....	11
Pittsburg.....	2	Dutchess County.....	7
Decatur County.....	3	Erie County.....	66
Dickinson County.....	5	Essex County.....	1
Doniphan County.....	4	Franklin County.....	8
Douglas County.....	2	Fulton County.....	1
Ellis County.....	5	Genesee County.....	3
Finney County.....	4	Greene County.....	4
Ford County.....	4	Herkimer County.....	4
Franklin County.....	12	Jefferson County.....	15
Gove County.....	3	Lewis County.....	1
Gray County.....	6	Livingston County.....	2
Greenwood County.....	7	Madison County.....	3
Harper County.....	3	Monroe County.....	27
Harvey County.....	4	Montgomery County.....	2
Jackson County.....	3	Nassau County.....	5
Jefferson County.....	1	Niagara County.....	25
Johnson County.....	2	Oneida County.....	10
Kearny County.....	1	Onondaga County.....	4
Labette County.....	8	Ontario County.....	3
Parsons.....	2	Orange County.....	5
Leavenworth County.....	3	Orleans County.....	4
Leavenworth.....	8	Oswego County.....	10
Lincoln County.....	3	Otsego County.....	6
Logan County.....	1	Putnam County.....	1
Lyon County.....	6	Rensselaer County.....	10
Marion County.....	2	Rockland County.....	1
Marshall County.....	5	St. Lawrence County.....	11
McPherson County.....	2	Saratoga County.....	9
Meade County.....	1	Schenectady County.....	15
Miami County.....	1	Schoharie County.....	5
Mitchell County.....	2	Schuyler County.....	8

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for October, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New York—Continued.		Ohio—Continued.	
Steuben County.....	22	Franklin County.....	6
Suffolk County.....	4	Gallia County.....	3
Tioga County.....	1	Greene County.....	7
Tompkins County.....	8	Guernsey County.....	7
Ulster County.....	9	Hamilton County.....	20
Washington County.....	5	Hancock County.....	2
Wayne County.....	5	Hardin County.....	8
Westchester County.....	11	Henry County.....	1
Wyoming County.....	2	Highland County.....	1
Yates County.....	2	Hocking County.....	2
New York City.....	337	Holmes County.....	4
		Huron County.....	
Total.....	764	Bellevue.....	1
North Dakota:		Jackson County.....	8
Barnes County.....	3	Jefferson County.....	7
Bowman County.....	5	Knox County.....	4
Burke County.....	7	Lake County.....	
Burleigh County.....	8	Falmesville.....	8
Cass County.....	7	Lawrence County.....	3
Golden Valley County.....	4	Licking County.....	11
Grand Forks County.....	3	Logan County.....	9
Lamoure County.....	4	Lorain County.....	8
McLean County.....	1	Lucas County.....	
Morton County.....	1	Toledo.....	19
Oliver County.....	1	Madison County.....	3
Pembina County.....	2	Mahoning County.....	13
Pierce County.....	4	Marion County.....	5
Ramsey County.....	4	Medina County.....	3
Ransom County.....	7	Melgs County.....	7
Richland County.....	1	Mercer County.....	7
Steele County.....	7	Miami County.....	8
Williams County.....	7	Montgomery County.....	8
		Morgan County.....	1
Total.....	69	Muskingum County.....	3
Ohio:		Noble County.....	1
Adams County.....	4	Paulding County.....	5
Allen County.....	18	Perry County.....	4
Ashland County.....	1	Pickaway County.....	4
Ashtabula County—		Pike County.....	5
Conneaut.....	1	Portage County.....	4
Athens County.....	6	Preble County.....	6
Auglaize County.....	3	Putnam County.....	11
Belmont County.....	9	Richland County.....	6
Brown County.....	4	Ross County.....	8
Butler County.....	6	Sandusky County.....	4
Carroll County.....	8	Scioto County.....	17
Champaign County.....	4	Seneca County.....	5
Clark County.....	11	Stark County.....	10
Clermont County.....	5	Summit County.....	24
Clinton County.....	2	Trumbull County.....	15
Columbiana County.....	15	Tuscarawas County.....	7
Coshocton County.....	9	Union County.....	1
Crawford County.....	12	Van Wert County.....	8
Cuyahoga County.....	42	Vinton County.....	2
Darke County.....	23	Warren County.....	1
Defiance County—		Washington County.....	2
Defiance.....	1	Wayne County.....	12
Delaware County.....	1	Williams County.....	4
Erie County.....	8	Wood County.....	10
Fairfield County.....	2	Wyandot County.....	1
Fayette County.....	1		
		Total.....	570

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	1	.....	Lynchburg, Va.	5	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	.....	Medford, Mass.	1	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	2	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	8	.....
Aurora, Ill.	3	2	Newark, N. J.	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.	34	3	New Bedford, Mass.	3	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	1	.....	New Britain, Conn.	2	.....
Boston, Mass.	7	1	New Orleans, La.	18	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	3	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....
Butte, Mont.	13	2	Norfolk, Va.	4	1
Cambridge, Mass.	1	.....	North Adams, Mass.	2	.....
Camden, N. J.	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.	4	.....
Charleston, S. C.	2	.....	Orange, N. J.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	35	8	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	13	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	.....	Portland, Me.	1	1
Cumberland, Md.	3	.....	Portland, Oreg.	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	.....	Providence, R. I.	11	.....
Detroit, Mich.	11	3	Reading, Pa.	8	.....
Duluth, Minn.	3	.....	Roanoke, Va.	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	3	.....	Roanoke, Va.	3	.....
Erie, Pa.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	2	.....
Evansville, Ind.	7	.....	Saginaw, Mich.	.....	.....
Everett, Wash.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	14	1
Fall River, Mass.	6	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	3	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	.....	San Juan, P. R.	.....	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.	18	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	.....
Honolulu, T. H.	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.	1	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	2	3	Springfield, Ill.	4	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	2	.....	Springfield, Mass.	2	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	.....	Steelton, Pa.	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	2	4
Kokomo, Ind.	.....	1	Trenton, N. J.	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	1	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	2	1
Little Rock, Ark.	2	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	.....	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.	2	.....	Woburn, Mass.	.....	1

TYPHUS FEVER.

Texas.—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenburg reported November 23 the occurrence of a case of typhus fever in Galveston. The patient was a Greek, male, age 34 years. He was a candy maker and had lived in Galveston for the preceding four months. The onset of the illness occurred November 13.

The source of the infection is unknown, although it is believed that there have probably been other unrecognized cases in the city during the last two or three months.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for October, 1914.

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas.....	75	16	87	New York.....	1,954	643	893
Indiana.....	581	122	346	North Dakota.....	36	10	16
Iowa.....	135	.....	83	Ohio.....	1,315	150	705
Kansas.....	427	70	96				

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	179	40	7			13		34	22	
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	236	103	4	98	2	47	1	43	16	
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	537	191	19	21	1	49	1	164	64	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	144	107	3	7		16		24	12	
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	155	72	4	1		24		15	11	
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,537	1,276	324	24	120	2	121		424	158	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,810	493	86	11	22	1	30		79	46	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	135	62	6	71		89	3	29	7	
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	210	112	11	4		27	3	24	22	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	111	22	2	2		28		25	6	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	103	37	2	2		11		24	12	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	115	23		14		13		47	22	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	97	43	2	6	1	10	2	11	10	
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	93	44		4		20		39	17	
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	161	87	4	2		4		26	23	
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	150	21	1	133	2	8		45	11	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:											
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	88	50	1	1		25		21	9	
Portland, Oreg.....	260,601	28	4	1	2		5			1	
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	70	14		2		21		8	11	
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	63	3				6		6	2	
Seattle, Wash.....	313,029	46	3		1		2		14	2	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:											
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,357	25	5		9		3		9	4	
Camden, N. J.....	102,465		4		5		3		3		
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	32	8	1	2		9		2	5	
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443	38	3		4	1			5	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227		9				4		3	2	
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	32	11		1				6	5	
Lowell, Mass.....	111,004	47	2	2			1		4	2	
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,890	32	7	1			3	4	4	4	
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230		7		4		8	1	7		
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	50	4				6	1		6	
Reading, Pa.....	103,361	22	7	1					3	3	
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	58	21				11	1	5	5	
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	30	3	1	2		1		2	1	
Toledo, Ohio.....	181,126	52	8		7	1	5		20	7	
Trenton, N. J.....	106,831	39	15				2		3	2	
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	43	21				3		7	2	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:											
Altoona, Pa.....	56,553	12	5						3	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,952	11					2		1		
Bayonne, N. J.....	65,271	17	17	2			3	1	1		
Berkeley, Cal.....	52,105	13	3		12					1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	52,191		6						1	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	64,043	14	9		3	1	1		2	3	
Charleston, S. C.....	60,121	38	4	1			1				
Duluth, Minn.....	89,331		3		2		4		2		

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—continued.											
Erie, Pa.	72,401	21	4				5		1		
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	30	4	1	8		3			3	
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	21	5						7		
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	13	9	2			4			3	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		15				1			2	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	22	11				1		3		
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	17	4				6		5	1	
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	26	1						1	6	
Mobile, Ala.	55,513	25	2						2	1	
Norfolk, Va.	86,540		2				1		2		
New Britain, Conn.	50,612		6	1			1	1			
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	16	7	1					1		
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	16	6				2				
Portland, Me.	62,151	27	1	1						4	
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	16	1								
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	10	11		1		9	1		1	
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	16	4	1	20	1	2		4		
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	14	2							2	
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	14	3	1	1		5			1	
Springfield, Ohio	50,058	7	9				1		2		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,600	26	8	1	1		2		5	1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5								1	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	4	1								
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	8	11	1			1				
Austin, Tex.	33,218	12	9	2			2			1	
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	4	1				1		2		
Butte, Mont.	41,781	15	1						13	2	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	16	1		1				2	2	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	5	7						1		
Danville, Ill.	30,817	3					1				
East Orange, N. J.	39,852		2				2				
Elgin, Ill.	27,485	7								2	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816		6				2				
Everett, Mass.	37,381	4	5		7		1		3		
Everett, Wash.	32,018	4									
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	7	1				2				
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	11	3	1			2				
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	13	1		1		4		1		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,812	12							1		
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	18							1	3	
Lancaster, Pa.	49,085		3				1		6		
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	8	1								
Lynchburg, Va.	31,840	11	1				1		8	1	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	7	8				1		1		
Medford, Mass.	25,240	7	2				1		3		
Moline, Ill.	26,402	5									
Newport, Ky.	31,517	7	2				7		2	2	
Newton, Mass.	42,455	8			1						
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	7	2							1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	5	1	1							
Orange, N. J.	31,968	18	2		1		8		4	2	
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	7							4	2	
Racine, Wis.	41,528	21									
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	10	11	1			3		2	1	
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15			12		3				
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	6	5	1					4	4	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	12									
Superior, Wis.	44,344	11								1	
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	14					1			2	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	7	1						1	1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647		9		3		2		1	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	9	16	1					1	1	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	12					2		3		
York, Pa.	49,430		5		1		1		3		
Zanesville, Ohio	29,949		4				3				
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	9	4		1		3		5	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,109						2				
Braddock, Pa.	20,935		2				3				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 14, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— continued.										
Calro, Ill.	15,392	3								1
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640		1	1			3			
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3								1
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		1							
Concord, N. H.	22,291	16								2
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	5	1				2		3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	4	2							
Florence, S. C.		7	1	2						2
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	5								
Grand Haven, Mich.		1								
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	2							1	
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	5	2				24	1	1	
Key West, Fla.	21,150	3								
Kokomo, Ind.	19,694	3	1							
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3	1				4			
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	2	5							
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	2	2				2			
Morristown, N. J.	13,033	3	1				1			
Muncie, Ind.	24,969	5	3				6			
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	3								
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	9	4		3					
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	4	1						1	
New London, Conn.	20,557	3	3				1			
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5	1	1						1
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	10	1				3		1	2
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	4								
Phoenix, Ariz.		8	1							
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	7	2		2				1	
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	4								1
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	4	13							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	6	3	1						
South Bethlehem, Pa.	22,840		1						1	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	3								
Weymouth, Mass.		2					1			
Weymouth, Mass.	13,564	3								
Wilkesburg, Pa.	21,701	5							3	
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	6								

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the period from November 1 to 10, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	6	.....	6	Scarlet fever.....	5	1	7
Leprosy.....	2	4	264	Smallpox.....	1	1	.....
Malaria.....	.....	.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	68	10	100
Measles.....	2	.....	2	Varicella.....	.....	.....	3
Paratyphoid fever.	5	.....	11				

GERMANY.

Cholera—Silesia.

Three cases of cholera were notified, November 20, 1914, in Silesia. The cases occurred at Altberun, Myslowitz, and Tischau.

JAPAN.

Typhus Fever—Hakodate.

During the week ended October 17, 1914, 2 cases of typhus fever were notified at Hakodate.

MAURITIUS.

Plague.

Three cases of plague were notified in Mauritius, September 19, 1914.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 4, 1914.

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Oct. 11-17.....	1	5	
Dutch East Indies:				
Celebes—				
Gorontalo.....	Sept. 16.....			Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 4, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies—Continued.				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Sept. 19-26.....	23	20	
Moluccas—				
Menadno.....	do.....	55	55	
Sumatra—				
Palembang.....	do.....	1	1	
Germany.....				Nov. 20, 1 fatal case in Alteberun and Tischau, and 1 case in Myslowitz, in Silesian Prussia.
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 11-17.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 4-10.....		6	
Cocanada.....	Sept. 6-12.....		10	
Madras.....	Oct. 11-17.....	394	284	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 25-31.....	1	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 4-10.....	4	4	
Greece:				
Kara-Burun.....	Sept. 19.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 19.....	5	3	
Bombay.....	Oct. 11-17.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 4-10.....		1	
Moulmein.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 19.....	2	2	
Mauritius.....	Sept. 17.....	3		
Peru:				
Trujillo.....				Nov. 2, 7 cases in the lazaretto.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Oct. 9-22: Cases, 25 in the metropolitan area and 9 in the country districts.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 26-31.....	1		
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Nov. 15-21.....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 4-10.....	19	8	
Cuba:				
Hatiana.....	Nov. 23.....	1		Total Nov. 2-23: Cases, 4; deaths, 1.
Greece:				
Goumentza.....	Oct. 18-24.....	2		
Kavalla.....	Oct. 4-24.....	3		
Saloniki.....	Oct. 4-24.....	17	16	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 2-8.....	2	5	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	Oct. 1-31.....	19		
Peru:				
Lima.....	Oct. 28.....			Epidemic.
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 3.....	1		
St. Petersburg (Petrograd).....	Oct. 4-10.....	32	9	Sept. 5-12: Cases, 28; deaths, 10.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Oct. 1-31.....		3	
Valencia.....	Oct. 18-31.....	16	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 3.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 11-24.....	12	4	
Trebizond.....	Oct. 17.....			Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia—				
Prague.....				Sept. 26, 1 case in Zizkov, suburb.
Hungary.....				Sept. 26, present in 5 localities.
				Oct. 1-3: Cases, 378. Oct. 24: Present in Carinthia, Carniola, and Moravia Provinces.
Budapest.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 10...	5	3	
Lower Austria—				
Vienna.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3....	12		Oct. 8, still present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	
Uda Pusselawa, district....	June 7-13.....			Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	1	1	
Kulangsui.....	Aug. 1.....	1		
Hankow.....	July 12-18.....	1		From up-country districts.
Chaochowfu.....	July 4.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 3....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Celebes.....	July 19-Aug. 1....	85	85	
Macassar.....	July 12-Sept. 12...	138	122	
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 28-Sept. 19...	15	11	Sept. 22, epidemic.
Samarang.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 12...	1	1	
Moluccas—				
Menado.....	June 21-27.....	42	14	
Sumatra—				
Palembang.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 19....	131	68	
Greece:				
Piræus.....				Oct. 15: Cases, 1, from Gallipoli.
Surgun, Tschadadza.....	July 22.....	1		Village.
Viza.....	do.....	1		
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 29...	84	65	
Bombay.....	May 17-Oct. 10....	280	176	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Oct. 3....		320	
Cocanada.....	July 18-Aug. 21....	16	34	
Kashmir, Province.....				Endemic. Aug. 18, increasing.
Madras.....	May 31-Oct. 10....	1,060	776	Epidemic from Aug. 15.
Moulmein.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	May 14-Aug. 27....	31	31	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31....	29	28	Aug. 2-Sept. 5, present.
Indo-China:				Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 241; deaths, 136.
Baria.....	July 1-31.....	18	15	
Battambang.....	June 11-July 31...	5	5	
Cholon.....	July 1-31.....	6	3	
Hanoi.....	May 1-July 31....	2		
Saigon.....	Jan. 1-July 31....	8	5	Saigon and vicinity, June 2-Sept. 14: Cases, 49, deaths, 23.
Soctrang.....	May 10-20.....	3	3	
Scairieng.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Travinh.....	Jan. 1-July 31....	43	27	
Japan:				
Karatsu.....	Oct. 2.....	2		Coaling station 50 miles from Nagasaki, see P. H. R. Oct. 9, 1914, p. 2731.
Persia:				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 4-Oct. 3.....	352	104	First quarter, 1914: Cases, 49; deaths, 27.
Provinces.....				First quarter, 1914: Cases, 519; deaths, 302. Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 369; deaths, 289.
				Total Aug. 7: Case, 1; death, 1.
Bataan.....				
Orani.....	Aug. 7.....	1	1	
Rizel.....				Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 77 deaths, 44.
Malaban.....	July 4-Aug. 27....	18	7	
Pateros.....	July 7-Aug. 2.....	3		
S. P. Macati.....	July 12-20.....	6	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Contd.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Bataan—Continued.				
Pasay.....	July 16-Aug. 19...	6	2	
Pasig.....	July 17-19.....	4	3	
Laspinas.....	July 21.....	1		
Paranaque.....	do.....	1	1	
Navotas.....	July 26-Aug. 27...	19	19	
Caloocan.....	Aug. 1-25.....	6	2	
Jalajala.....	Aug. 17-23.....	13	8	
Bulacan.				
Paombong.....	July 21-Aug. 17...	21	17	
Calumpit.....	July 21-Aug. 23...	18	14	
Baliuag.....	July 21.....		1	
Hagonoy.....	July 23-Aug. 27...	129	77	
Meycauayan.....	July 25.....	5	3	
Polo.....	Aug. 2-25.....	9	9	
Obando.....	Aug. 3-27.....	12	9	
Malolos.....	Aug. 10-27.....	44	34	
Bulacan.....	Aug. 16-22.....	2	2	
Bocaue.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Cavite.				
Cavite.....	July 9-Aug. 7.....	4	5	
Imus.....	Aug. 1.....	1	1	
Iloilo.				
Iloilo.....	July 20.....	2		
Pampanga.				
Minalin.....	Aug. 6-7.....	2	2	
Masantol.....	Aug. 7-25.....	27	15	
Macabebe.....	Aug. 8-27.....	7	1	
Apalit.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Pangasinan.				
Binalonan.....	Aug. 23.....	4	3	
Tayabas.				
Lucban.....	Aug. 3.....	2		
Russia:				
Podolia.				
Bratzlaw.....	July 26-Aug. 2.....	1		
Jampol.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	25	8	
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Litine.....	July 26-Aug. 8.....	8	3	
Vinnitza.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	220	74	
Warsaw.				
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-Sept. 5.....		287	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-Sept. 19...	152	122	
Turkey in Asia:				
Egrel, Konieh.....	July 19.....		1	
Eski-Cheri.....	July 23-24.....	2	1	
Kamaran.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Tagadima.....	July 29.....	2		
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	
Constantinople.....	July 15.....	1		
Remarks:				
				Total July 21-Aug. 27: Cases, 241; deaths, 166.
				Total Aug. 1-7: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
				Total July 20: Case, 1.
				Total Aug. 6-27: Cases, 37; deaths, 19.
				Total Aug. 23: Cases, 4; deaths, 3.
				Total Aug. 3: Cases, 2.
				July 19-Aug. 2: Cases, 254; deaths, 85.
				Aug. 30, present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-Oct. 10...	21	18	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30...	6	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	
Mexico:				
Yucatan.....	Nov. 7-13.....	2		
Merida.....	Sept. 14-Nov. 13...	3	2	
Progreso.....	Oct. 8.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
La Guayra.....	Aug. 16-31.....	1	1	
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			
Remarks:				
				In the interior.
				Present in light form. No cases since.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-Oct. 24....	53	34	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Sept. 30....		11	
Rio de Janeiro.....				Oct. 3, 1 fatal case.
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	June 1-July 31....		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Oct. 3....	154	144	
China				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hokschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-lu, 20 miles distant from Pakhoi. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 29, improving in the Chaotow and Punning districts.
Amoy.....	June 20-July 18....			Present: July 13, present in inland villages. Aug. 10, diminishing.
Kulangsui.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-June 11....	1,156		
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-Sept. 26....	932	770	Total, Jan. 4-Sept. 12: Cases, 2,150; deaths, 1,702.
Pakhoi.....	June 18.....	2		From a vessel from Hongkong. Apr. 3-June 18: Cases, 100. In Kan-lai and San-lu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	Oct. 5-11.....		4	
Cuba				Total, Mar. 5-Sept. 17: Cases, 43; deaths, 10.
El Aceite (near El Caney)...	July 27-Aug. 2....	4		Including 2 cases previously reported from vicinity of El Caney; all removed to and previously reported as from Santiago.
Santiago.....				June 30-Sept. 23: Cases, 12 (case Sept. 17 from El Caney); deaths, 4. One of these deaths was a case from El Aceite.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 6,355; deaths, 5,975.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31....	1,813	1,677	
Madiun.....	do.....	614	524	
Paseroean.....	do.....	3,984	3,465	
Surabaya.....	do.....	344	312	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30....	30	10	
Egypt				Total Jan. 1-Sept. 30: Cases, 206; deaths, 104.
Alexandria.....	June 2-Oct. 7....	39	20	
Damietta.....	July 17.....	1		
Ismailia.....	June 3-9.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	June 9-Oct. 21....	35	12	
Provinces.....				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-Aug. 13....	8	2	
Garbieh.....	Apr. 28-July 24....	4	1	
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24....	6	3	
Keneh.....	Oct. 14.....	2	2	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		Clear.
Minieh.....	May 23-July 12....	11	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salaam.....	May 2-June 10....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18....	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	3	
Greece:				
Chios.....	Aug. 2.....			Epidemic.
Kara-Burum.....	Sept. 19.....	2		Among the military.
Pireus.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 9....	16	2	Sept. 30, ended.
Saloniki.....	Sept. 15.....	3		
Syra, island.....	Sept. 3-4.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Pauahau.....	Aug. 17.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.				Total Apr. 27-Sept. 5: Cases, 51,956; deaths, 45,014.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 29....	37	37	
Bombay.....	May 17-Oct. 10....	629	530	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 29....	162	162	
Karachi.....	May 24-Sept. 19....	29	28	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 22....	114	112	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31....	904	783	Sept. 5, still present.
Indo-China.				Total Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 1,630; deaths, 1,292.
Cholon.....	Jan. 1-July 31....	93	19	
Phanitet.....	.....do.....	394	330	
Phanrang.....	.....do.....	853	489	
Pnum Peneh.....	.....do.....	171	152	
Saigon.....	.....do.....	73	41	Saigon and vicinity May 10-Sept. 28: Cases, 203; deaths, 74.
Soctrang.....	May 1-July 31....	22	15	
Italy:				
Catania.....	.....			Since Sept. 1, 1914, there have been 17 officially reported cases and unauthenticated rumors of others.
Japan.				Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 81; deaths, 66.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3....	3		
O-No district.....	June 9-15....	1		Near Yokohama.
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagl.....	May 3-Aug. 8....	303	273	
Taihoku.....	Aug. 16-22....		2	
Tokyo.....	June 22-Aug. 8....	14		Total Apr. 18-July 25: Cases, 45.
Yokohama.....	July 5-Aug. 15....	4	4	And vicinity. Total May 23-Aug. 15: Cases, 23; deaths, 19.
Mauritius.	Apr. 17-23....	2		
Peru.				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 479; deaths, 235.
Ancachs.				Total, Jan. 1-Mar. 31: Cases, 34; deaths, 20.
Casma.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 22....	4		Present.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2....			Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	.....do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	.....do.....			Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 24; deaths, 12.
Arequipa.				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-Sept. 27....	17		Jan. 31-Apr. 30: Cases, 16; deaths, 7.
Cajamarca.				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	3		Jan. 1-Feb. 28: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
Callao.....	Aug. 3-Oct. 15....	4		Jan. 1-Mar. 31: Cases, 74; deaths, 35.
Lambayeque.				
Chiclayo.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	3		
Guadalupe.....	.....do.....	1		Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 234; deaths, 111.
Libertad.				
Ducamarca (Otuzco).....	Mar. 23-May 30....			Present.
Moché.....	July 9-Aug. 2....	2		
Pichipampa (Otuzco).....	Mar. 24-30....	4		
Salavarry.....	Mar. 23-May 2....	1		From Pacasmayo.
San Pedro.....	.....do.....	8		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-Sept. 27....	26		
Lima.				Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 56; deaths, 27.
Callao.....	Oct. 8....			Present.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	Mar. 23-June 7....	16		
Lima.....	Mar. 23-Sept. 27....	23		
Surco (Matucana).....	.....do.....	11		
Monsefu.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 27....	1		
Piura.				Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 37; deaths, 21.
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 2....	4		
La Husca.....	June 8-July 5....	1		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-July 5....	12		Aug. 3-Sept. 27, present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-Sept. 19....	8	8	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy; May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17, a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 14; deaths, 10.
Cebu.				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Oct. 8-9....	8	8	Pneumonic form.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Astrakhan Government.....				Total, May 25, July 15: Cases, 49; deaths, 46.
Kirghis steppe—				
Betas-Tschagal.....	May 25-July 15....	2		
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14....	10	40	7 of these cases pneumonic.
Maysch-Tschagal.....	do.....	5		
Kalmuck steppe—				
Archanskoge-Tebe.....	do.....	4		
Gubia.....	do.....	4		
Schitkur.....	do.....	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-Sept. 5....		17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-Sept. 19....	3	3	
Tripoli.....				July 15, present in Azizia, Tarhuna, and Zanzur, vicinity of Tunis.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	July 19-Aug. 1....	2		
Bagdad.....	Sept. 30.....	1	1	Oct. 15, 3 cases present.
Basra.....	June 24-July 19....	16	8	
Beirut.....	June 16-Aug. 23....	5		
Haifa.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	
Kut.....	July 6.....		1	From a steamboat from Bagdad to Basra.
Mitylene.....	Aug. 2.....			Present.
Samos.....	do.....			Epidemic.
Smyrna.....	July 2-Oct. 4.....	9	4	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....				
Queenstown and Tarka.....				Total, Sept. 21-Oct. 5: Cases, 29; deaths, 24. 1 fatal case, a European. All pneumonic.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	July 1-Sept. 14....	21	14	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 31-May 31....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-Aug. 16....		2	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-Oct. 8: Cases, 300 in the metropolitan area and 111 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12....	8	1	From s. Kilchattan, from Bombay, including previous report.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Mar. 17-July 25....	12		
Lower Austria.....	May 31-June 20....	2		
Styria.....	July 5-11.....	2		
Upper Austria.....	May 17-July 11....	4		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-Aug. 8.....	14		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Sept. 30....		61	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-Oct. 17....	3,547	734	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 5....	4	.....
Maritima—				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-Nov. 7....	20	.....
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30....	6	.....
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1	.....
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	1	.....
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Nov. 8-14.....	5	2	
Quebec.....	July 11-Oct. 10....	5	.....
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 23-Oct. 24....	.....	26	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Oct. 3....	101	16	
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India.
China.....				May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13....	.....	.....	Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	21	.....
Chungking.....	May 22.....	.....	.....	Endemic.
Pairen.....	June 7-July 4....	2	.....
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 18....	15	12	Total Jan. 4-Aug. 31: Cases, 99; deaths, 70.
Nanting.....	May 23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Newchwang.....	June 13-Oct. 17....	.....	.....	Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....	.....	.....	Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-Oct. 18....	.....	29	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6-Sept. 26....	2	.....
Tsingtau.....	May 19-July 5....	21	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Nov. 2-19.....	3	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-Sept. 12....	790	261	In the western part, Aug. 22, present in Pontianak.
Java.....				In the western part, May 3-Sept. 19: Cases, 2,832; deaths, 574, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-Sept. 19....	205	55	
Tegal.....	Aug. 2-8.....	19	6	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Oct. 14....	43	17	
Cairo.....	May 21-Sept. 30....	203	77	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6....	4	.....
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11....	.....	4	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....	.....	2	
Paris.....	May 24-Oct. 10....	35	2	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5	.....	May 31-Aug. 22: Cases, 10.
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....	.....	1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18....	4	.....
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4....	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....	.....	1	
Patras.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 18....	.....	7	
Saloniki.....	May 31-Oct. 3....	.....	64	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene, Sept. 19; cases, 2.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Oct. 3....	92	60	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Oct. 3....	.....	245	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 25....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 17-Oct. 3....	40	6	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31....	12	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2	.....
Italy:				
Turin.....	July 20-26.....	2	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 27, 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 422, deaths, 97, exclusive of Taiwan;
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-Oct. 18.....	58	19	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-Oct. 10.....	19	6	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 1-30.....		6	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Nov. 8.....	18	15	
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 10.....		3	
Juarez.....	Aug. 1.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	June 17-Oct. 27.....	1	4	
Mexico.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 21.....	90	16	
Monterey.....	June 30-Sept. 20.....		9	
Tampico.....	May 11-July 31.....		70	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	17	6	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	19		
Peru:				
Callao.....				June 22, Aug. 8, and Oct. 8, present. Decreased.
Lima.....	June 2.....			
Philippine Islands:				
Samar Province.....				First quarter, 1914, severe outbreak.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-Oct. 3.....	17		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marquez.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 31.....	9		
Libau.....	Oct. 12-18.....	1		
Moscow.....	May 10-Oct. 10.....	47	9	
Odesa.....	May 10-Sept. 26.....	8		
Riga.....	May 31-July 25.....	14		
St. Petersburg (Petrograd).....	May 24-Oct. 3.....	240	106	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 2-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	146	61	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 13-Sept. 5.....		10	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 31.....		28	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Seville.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 7-Oct. 17.....	73	15	
Switzerland:				
Cantons--				
Basel.....	May 31-Sept. 10.....	74		
Geneva.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Grisons.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 1-Aug. 8.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-Oct. 10.....	82	35	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-Aug. 29.....	905	400	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-July 25.....	33	2	
Mersina.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		
Smyrna.....	May 13-Oct. 3.....	8	7	
Trebizond.....	May 19-Oct. 10.....			Present.
Tripoli.....	Oct. 3-10.....	4		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-Sept. 12.....		9	
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ARLINGTON, MASS.

**Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—
Disinfection—Burial—School Attendance. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)**

CHAPTER I. SECTION 1. *Diseases adjudged dangerous to the public health.*—It is adjudged that the diseases known as actinomycosis, anterior poliomyelitis, Asiatic cholera, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, German measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, plague, pellagra, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, varicella, whooping cough, yellow fever, erysipelas, pneumonia, rabies, tonsillitis*, and mumps*, those marked by star being designated by local regulation, are infectious or contagious and are dangerous to the public health and safety and may be contracted from persons or apartments or at funerals of persons dying from these diseases, and that the following provisions of this chapter are necessary for the public health and safety in regard to said diseases.

SEC. 2. *Householder to give notice.*—When a householder knows that a person within his family or house is sick with any disease specified in section 1 he shall immediately give written notice thereof to the clerk of the board of health.

SEC. 3. *Physician to give notice.*—Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any cases of the diseases mentioned in section 1 shall make report in writing to the board of health within 14 hours. An immediate report by telephone will be required in addition in cases of persons affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox.

SEC. 4. *Quarantine of persons suffering with contagious or infectious diseases or those exposed to such diseases.*—

DIPHTHERIA.—*Patient.*—Until nose and throat are clear and two successive cultures at three-day intervals have been obtained from both nose and throat; the last culture to be taken by some person designated by the board of health.

Other children.—Until one week has elapsed since last exposure, unless immunized by antitoxin, and after two successive negative cultures from both nose and throat.

Other members of family.—May attend to business after one negative culture, unless engaged in the handling of food.

SCARLET FEVER.—*Patient.*—Quarantined for a minimum period of five weeks, and thereafter during persistence of lesions of nose, throat, ears, or skin.

Other children.—Until one week has elapsed since last exposure, unless immunized by previous attack of the disease.

Other members of family.—May attend to business, unless engaged in the handling of food.

MEASLES.—*Patient.*—Quarantined until 10 days have elapsed since beginning of eruption.

Other children.—Excluded from school for two weeks from date of last exposure, unless previously immunized by an attack of the disease.

Other members of family.—Allowed to attend to business.

GERMAN MEASLES.—*Patient.*—Isolated for seven days after appearance of eruption.

Other children.—Not excluded from school.

Other members of family.—May attend to business.

CHICKEN-POX.—*Patient.*—Shall be isolated during presence of skin or mouth lesions.

Other children.—Excluded for three weeks after last exposure to the disease unless immunized by previous attack of the disease.

Other members of family.—May attend to business.

WHOOPING COUGH.—*Patient.*—Shall be isolated for a minimum period of three weeks and thereafter as long as the paroxysmal stage persists.

Other children.—Excluded from school until two weeks have elapsed since last exposure unless immunized by previous attack of the disease.

Other members of family.—May attend to business.

MUMPS.—*Patient.*—Isolated for three weeks.

Other children.—Excluded from school for two weeks from last exposure unless previously immunized by an attack of the disease.

Other members of family.—May attend to business.

TYPHOID FEVER.—*Patient.*—Isolated until recovery and until urine and feces are free from bacilli.

Other children.—Excluded from school for two weeks from last exposure unless immunized by previous attack or typhoid vaccine.

Other members of family.—May continue at their usual occupations except those engaged in handling food.

OPHTHALMIA.—*Patient.*—Isolated until purulent discharge has disappeared and two successive cultures negative for gonococci at 24 hours interval have been obtained.

SEC. 5. Dwelling to be labeled.—Every dwelling where a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, measles, epidemic septic sore throat, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera is known to exist shall be immediately conspicuously labeled at its entrance with a card furnished by the board of health for that purpose, bearing the name of the disease there existing; such card there to remain until removed by the board of health or its agent, or by permission of said board. The board of health may in special cases permit such card to be placed upon interior apartments only.

SEC. 6. Label not to be removed or persons to visit dwelling.—No person shall, without permission from the board of health, remove from any dwelling in said town any card affixed thereto by said board or its agent or any other person, indicating that any of the diseases mentioned in the preceding section exist in said dwelling, nor shall any person obliterate or deface such card; nor shall the occupant of any dwelling to which such card may be affixed permit the same to be removed, obliterated, or defaced without immediately notifying said board; nor shall any person, except members of the immediate family occupying the same, and those whose business calls them there, visit or be permitted by the householder, or any other occupant thereof, to visit a dwelling labeled with a card as aforesaid, without the written permission of said board.

SEC. 7. Property not to be removed, or residence changed, or library books taken.—No person shall remove or permit to be removed from any house or apartment upon which the card has been placed, as provided in section 3, any

clothing, books, or other property without a permit from the board of health; nor after a house is established or considered as a hospital, as designated by law, shall any occupant of such house take up a residence elsewhere without such permit. No public or circulating library book shall be taken into any house or apartment whereon a card has been placed, as provided in section 5, before the authorized removal of said card.

SEC. 8. *No public funeral.*—No public funeral, and no funeral attended by persons other than members occupying the dwelling in which the funeral is held, by the immediate family of which the deceased was a member, or those whose business calls them there, shall be held over the remains of any person having died of smallpox, plague, epidemic septic sore throat, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera, except by written consent of the board of health, and under such regulations as said board may prescribe; and every householder, undertaker, or other person who shall attend or permit any funeral held in violation of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalty provided by law for violation of any regulation of the board of health. No person, except members of the immediate family of which the deceased was a member, and those whose business calls them there, shall, without the written permission of said board, be admitted to the house where such death has occurred until after the interment has taken place and the premises have been fumigated.

SEC. 9. *Undertaker to prepare body and notify board of health, and burial to be made immediately.*—In case of any person dying of smallpox, plague, epidemic septic sore throat, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera, the undertaker, his assistant or agent, shall immediately upon the death of such person, or immediately upon his being notified of the death or called upon to perform any services, wrap the entire body, including the face, in a sheet saturated with a solution of one-fifth of 1 per cent of bichloride of mercury, and shall immediately place it in a tight coffin or casket, which shall be securely fastened and the lid thereof sealed in two places with sealing wax; and such coffin or casket shall not thereafter be opened by any person without the written permission of the board of health. He shall notify the board of health or its agent of the time when the body is to be removed and shall sign a certificate containing a true statement of the facts that he has complied with the foregoing provisions of this section and shall take oath to the truth of such certificate; and he and every other person having charge or custody or the right of disposal of the body, shall cause the burial to take place immediately, and in all cases within not more than 24 hours after the time of death, unless further time shall be allowed by the said board of health. No permit either for the burial or removal of the body shall be issued until such sworn certificate is filed with the clerk of the board of health, who shall thereupon, for and in behalf of said board, certify on such permits as follows:

Satisfactory evidence having been furnished, it is hereby certified that the body has been so encased and prepared as to preclude any danger of communicating the disease (here state disease) to others by its transportation.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF ARLINGTON, MASS.

By ———, Clerk.

Such body shall not be placed in a receiving tomb without permission therefor, in writing, from the board of health.

SEC. 10. *Patient or body not to be carried in public carriage.*—No owner, driver, or other person having charge of any hackney carriage or other vehicle used as a public conveyance shall receive, or permit to be placed, or convey in any manner, in or upon said carriage or other vehicle, any person sick or

infected with smallpox, plague, epidemic septic sore throat, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, yellow fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera, or the body of any person who has died of either of said diseases, except by written consent of the board of health and under such regulations as said board may prescribe.

SEC. 11. *Release from quarantine.*—A physician or other person having in his care a patient suffering with diphtheria shall report to the board of health the recovery of such a patient when, by the subsidence of the clinical symptoms or the development of one or more negative cultures, the patient is, in his opinion, free from the disease.

The board of health shall then cause one or more cultures to be taken from the nose and throat of the aforesaid patient, and said patient shall be released from quarantine when one or more of such cultures prove to be negative. When positive cultures persist, the patient may be released from quarantine if the board is satisfied, by inoculation experiments or otherwise, that the bacilli are nonvirulent, and that the release of the patient will not be a menace to the health of others.

A physician or other person having in his care a patient suffering with scarlet fever shall report to the board of health the recovery of such a patient when, by a subsidence of the clinical symptoms, the patient is, in his opinion, free from the disease. The board shall then cause the aforesaid patient to be examined, and said patient shall be released from quarantine when, in the opinion of the board, or its agent, he is free from the contagion.

The time and method of release of a person suffering with smallpox, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, plague, epidemic septic sore throat, yellow fever, tuberculosis, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera shall be determined by the board of health.

The time and method of release of a person suffering with actinomycosis, glanders, malignant pustule, or trichinosis shall be determined by the board of health.

SEC. 12. No children excluded from school because of having been afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in section 4 shall return to school without a certificate from the board of health, showing complete recovery therefrom.

SEC. 13. *Fumigation.*—Immediate fumigation shall be done by the board of health or its agent, or to their or his satisfaction, upon the death, recovery, or removal of all persons sick with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, plague, epidemic septic sore throat, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, or tuberculosis.

Upon the death, removal, or recovery of a person sick with any of these diseases, no persons except members of the immediate family of which such sick person was a member, and those whose business calls them there, shall thereafter visit, or be permitted by the householder or any other occupant of the building to visit, the dwelling in which such person was sick as aforesaid, until such dwelling shall have been fumigated.

SEC. 14. *Permit for burial beyond town limits.*—In all cases of death from any disease named in section 9, where burial is contemplated beyond the town limits, the undertaker shall apply at once for the necessary permit and certificate, and remove the body immediately from the town.

SEC. 15. *Certificate to be shown when conveying body through town.*—All undertakers or persons in charge of the remains of any person passing through the town shall, whenever requested by a police officer or an agent of the board of health, exhibit the certificate required by law.

Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 2. SECTION 1. *Depth of graves.*—No person shall inter or cause to be interred the body of any dead person in a grave less than 3 feet deep from the surface of the ground surrounding the grave to the top of the coffin.

SEC. 2. *Hours for burial.*—No person shall bury or inter, or cause to be interred or buried, the body of any dead person at any other time of the day than between sunrise and sunset, except in accordance with a permit from the board of health.

No person shall open a grave or remove the body of a dead person or its remains from a grave or tomb, except in accordance with a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 3. *Wall draperies forbidden.*—The use of wall draperies in any room or place used for a funeral or for the preparation or retention of any human body before or in connection with such funeral is forbidden.

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CHAP. 17. SEC. 5. The clerk of this board is hereby made its agent for the purpose of issuing burial permits as authorized by law and these regulations.

Stables; Construction and Maintenance—Manure; Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 3. SECTION 1. *Petitions for stables.*—Every person desiring to erect or occupy a stable to accommodate more than four horses in the town of Arlington must present a petition to the board of health, said petition to be made out in form prescribed by the board. A plan must be submitted with the petition, showing the proposed location of the stable on the lot, the front view of the stable, and the location of the stalls, manure pit, and ventilating shafts.

SEC. 2. *Construction of new stables.*—Every stable hereafter erected in this town shall have a manure pit constructed of brick or stone, laid in cement, with a concrete floor at least 3 inches thick. The stable shall be ventilated through every floor to the roof. Between the floors there shall be four thicknesses of tarred paper, the same to be saturated with hot tar. When stables hereafter erected are to be situated on property on the line of a public sewer, the board of health will decide as to the advisability of the stable being connected with such sewer.

SEC. 3. *Washing of carriages and horses, care of stables and yards, and accumulation of manure.*—The owners or occupants of livery or other stables within the town of Arlington shall keep their stables and stable yards clean, and no manure shall be allowed to accumulate or remain uncovered outside of the stable building. No cow manure shall be kept except in a properly drained stable or barn cellar.

SEC. 4. *Manner of removing manure.*—No manure shall be removed or carried through the streets of this town except in a tight canvas-covered vehicle, with the covering so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure in process of removal from being dropped or left in any street or way of the town.

Privies and Cesspools—Construction, Care, and Disposal of Contents—Sewer Connections. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 4. SECTION 1. *Buildings to be connected with sewer.*—Every building hereafter erected on a public or private street, court, or passageway in this town, in which there is a public sewer, is hereby required by this board to be connected by a good and sufficient particular drain with such public sewer.

SEC. 2. *Privy vault not to be connected with sewer.*—No privy vault shall be connected with the common sewer by a drain constructed to carry off the liquid contents thereof.

SEC. 3. *Sluice vaults without proper flush of water prohibited.*—No sluice vaults, so called, or any form of so-called water-closets, having no flush of water applied at the time of using, shall be constructed on any premises in this town.

SEC. 4. *Privy vaults and cesspools not to be constructed without permit.*—No privy vault or cesspool or overflow from either shall hereafter be constructed in the town of Arlington without a permit therefor from the board of health. Said permit shall be issued only upon filing of an application on which shall be sketched the location of the buildings and any wells, springs, etc., located on the premises. They shall be constructed of fieldstone, brick, or other material satisfactory to the board, and shall not be less than 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet in depth and shall have iron rim and cover properly set on top of same, except in case of overflows, which may be entirely covered in with earth.

SEC. 5. *Water-closets, vaults, privies, cesspools, and drains to be cleansed.*—Whenever a water-closet, vault, privy, cesspool, or drain becomes offensive or obstructed the same shall be cleansed and made free, and the owner, agent, occupant, or other person having charge of the premises on which any water-closet, vault, privy, cesspool, or drain is situated, shall remove, cleanse, alter, amend, or repair the same within such time after notice in writing to that effect, given by the board of health, as shall be expressed in such notice.

If the owner or occupant fails to comply with such order the board may cause the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed, and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person who caused or permitted same, if he has had actual notice from the board of health of the existence thereof.

SEC. 6. *Not to be emptied except as authorized by the board of health.*—No privy vault or cesspool shall be emptied except by such parties, in such manner, and at such time as shall be especially authorized by the board of health.

SEC. 7. *Carting of night soil.*—No person, unless specially authorized by the board of health, shall drive any cart, or other vehicle, containing or used for conveying, night soil in any street of the town, between the hours of 4 a. m. and 10 p. m., during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September; nor between the hours of 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March: *Provided, however,* That this regulation shall be construed not to conflict with the regulations of this board concerning "Stables and the removal of manure," nor to restrict the removal by what is commonly known as the "odorless" process, provided such removal be made or carting done without emitting offensive odors in the streets.

Buildings and Premises—Sanitary Maintenance of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 5. SECTION 1. *Rubbish, etc., to be removed.*—Any person owning or occupying or having charge of any building or premises in or upon which is any dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, manure, oyster, clam, or lobster shells, waste or stagnant water, or any offensive animal or vegetable substance, rubbish or filth of any kind, shall, when ordered by the board of health, remove the same within such time as may be stated in the order.

Nuisances. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 5. SEC. 2. *Abutters to remove filth, rubbish, and stagnant water from private ways.*—No owner or occupant of land abutting on a private street or passageway, and having the right to use such street or passageway, shall suffer any filth, rubbish, or waste, or stagnant water to remain on that part of the street or passageway adjoining such land, but shall remove the same whenever ordered by the board of health.

CHAP. 8. *Dead animals and offensive substances.*—SECTION 1. *Not to be thrown upon ground or into any body of water.*—No person shall throw or put into or upon any public or private way, inclosure, or grounds, lot of land, dumping ground, flats or body of water, any dead animal, oyster, clam, or lobster shells, slops, decayed vegetables, fish, refuse animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive substance whatsoever.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 5. SEC. 3. *Henneries, dog kennels, etc., to be kept clean.*—All henneries, dog kennels, and pens for any animals shall be kept clean and free from decaying food and from filth of any kind. The buildings and pens shall be white-washed or disinfected and put in such condition as may be ordered by the board of health.

CHAP. 10. SECTION 1. *Goats and swine.*—No person shall keep a goat or swine within the limits of the town without first obtaining a permit so to do from the board of health, and in all respects complying with the conditions of such permit. All such permits shall expire on the 1st day of May annually, and may be revoked at any time by the board of health, and no person shall receive such a permit without first paying to the clerk of said board, for the use of the town, the sum of \$1 for swine to be kept.

SEC. 2. *Cows and hens.*—No person shall keep, or allow to be kept, within the limits of the town, in any building or any premises of which he may be the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant, any cows or hens, ducks or geese, without a written permit from the board of health. Every person keeping any cows, hens, ducks, or geese shall cause the place where they are kept to be well ventilated and drained and kept at all times in a cleanly and wholesome condition. Such permit may be revoked at any time when such revocation shall appear to the board to be necessary for the public health and safety. All such permits shall expire on the 1st day of May annually.

Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Care and Disposal—Collection of Grease. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 6. *House offal.*—SECTION 1. *How to be kept.*—All house offal and refuse animal or vegetable substances shall be placed in suitable water-tight vessels and kept in some convenient place, to be removed by the persons duly authorized for that purpose by the board of health. Such vessels shall be kept covered and shall not be permitted to become offensive.

SEC. 2. *Not to be removed without permit or contract.*—No person shall remove or carry, or cause to be removed or carried, in or through any street, avenue, square, court, lane, place, or alley, within the town, any house offal or any offensive animal or vegetable substance without a permit, unless employed to do so by the board of health, nor in any manner except such as authorized by said board.

SEC. 3. No person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or vehicle of any kind containing manure, dead animal matter, or other offensive material, through any public street, court, lane, or way of this town unless said cart or vehicle is tight and securely covered with canvas to prevent an escape of contents therefrom upon said public streets, courts, lanes, or ways.

SEC. 4. And no person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or vehicle of any kind containing swill or house offal through any public street, court, lane, or way of this town unless said cart or vehicle is water-tight and is provided with wooden or iron covers, which shall be kept tightly closed while it is in motion.

CHAP. 7. *Ashes, rubbish, and house dirt.*—SECTION 1. *Removal of, etc.*—Ashes, rubbish, house dirt, and other refuse materials will be removed by the board of health wagons on such days as the board shall from time to time designate by notices left at the dwellings or otherwise, and under the following conditions:

Ashes, glass, metal, and other noncombustible waste materials must be put in suitable receptacles not larger than an ordinary flour barrel, and must be kept free from all other refuse matter.

All combustible waste materials, such as paper, rags, excelsior, straw, etc., must be tied in compact bundles and kept free from noncombustible matter and garbage, and so placed as to prevent being scattered in handling.

All refuse matter for removal must be placed on the outer edge of the sidewalk opposite the dwelling from which it comes before the time that the board of health wagons are expected to make collections. No wagon having passed through the street will be sent back to collect materials not put out before its regular arrival.

Earth, gravel, bricks, mortar, stones, lime, plaster, cement, concrete, or refuse materials from repairs or construction of buildings will not be removed by the board of health wagons.

Tree trimmings, vine cuttings, and yard cleanings will be removed during the spring and summer months.

Employees of this department are not allowed to enter cellars, cellarways, bulkheads, or areas for the removal of refuse material.

No person shall overhaul the contents of receptacles for waste material set upon the sidewalks to be removed by the board of health.

SEC. 2. *Dumping of ashes and refuse materials.*—No person owning or occupying any premises within the limits of the town of Arlington, and no town officer controlling or in charge of town premises, shall cause any ashes or refuse material to be placed thereon or shall allow such premises to be used as a public dump for ashes, refuse, or other material without a permit from the board of health and only in accordance with such permit.

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CHAP. 9. *Collecting grease.*—SECTION 1. *Permit for.*—No person shall collect or remove from any dwelling house or other place in the town any grease or refuse fatty matter without first obtaining a permit so to do from the board of health and in all respects complying with the conditions of such permit. All such permits shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and may be revoked at any time by the board of health; and no person shall receive such a permit without first paying to the clerk of said board for the use of the town the sum of \$2.

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CHAP. 11. *Offensive trades, occupations, and practices.*—SECTION 1. *Old rags, old paper, or other refuse in a dwelling.*—No old rags, old papers, or other refuse material shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling if gathered from any place outside such building.

Foodstuffs—Protection and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 11. SEC. 2. *Leaving bread and pastry in doorways.*—No bread or pastry intended for human consumption shall be left in doorways, on doorsteps, or in other places out of doors without being placed in tightly covered receptacles to protect it from dust and injury.

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CHAP. 15. SECTION 1. The conveying through the streets of the town of Arlington, or the exposing in front of stores or other places, of meat, fowl, or fish intended for human consumption, unless so covered that the same can not be contaminated by flies, dust, mud, or filth is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The exposing of fruits, vegetables, or other foodstuffs intended for human consumption, outside of stores, markets, or places of sale, is hereby prohibited, unless the stand or bottom of the container is at least 2 feet above the sidewalk.

SEC. 3. No foodstuffs intended for sale shall be kept in any room used for living or sleeping purposes.

SEC. 4. No meat or dead animals above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market to be sold for human food until the same shall have been full cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, head and feet (except of poultry and game and except the heads and feet of swine) shall have been removed.

SEC. 5. No person shall expose, sell, or offer for sale for human consumption any breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, dried fruits, or shelled nuts outside of any building or in any open window or doorway, or any alley, street, sidewalk, or thoroughfare, unless such food is properly protected from flies, insects, dust, dirt, and other foreign or unwholesome material by suitable coverings.

SEC. 6. No person shall offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell in this town any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, or unwholesome article of food.

SEC. 7. Any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, or unwholesome article of food found in this town shall be destroyed by the person having it in his possession or otherwise disposed of as the board of health or its agent may direct.

SEC. 8. No person shall cart, carry, or otherwise convey through the streets of the town of Arlington, the body of any animal or any part thereof, which is to be used as human food, unless it be so covered as to protect it from flies, dust, and dirt.

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 12. Every barber shop in the town of Arlington shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:

1. The place of business, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

2. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized by immersion in boiling water after every separate use thereof.

3. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person.

4. Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be so used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel.

5. The use of powder-puffs is prohibited.

6. The use of sponges is prohibited.

7. Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot and cold water.

8. No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory.
9. Every barber shop shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer.
10. These regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every barber shop.

Medical and Surgical Chests in Factories. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 13. Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose, or for any other purpose, except for elevators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain, free of expense to the employees, a full set of the following articles, the same to be kept in a suitable dust-proof case:

- Adhesive plaster, 1-inch roll and 2-inch roll.
- Bandages, 2 dozen assorted sizes, 1 to 4 inches.
- Absorbent cotton, 1 pound.
- Gauze, 1 package of 10 yards.
- Elastic tourniquet, 24 inches.
- Safety pins, 2 dozen.
- Splint material, 4 whitewood strips 30 by 4 by $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Scissors, straight, 3-inch blade.
- Basin, enamel.
- Tablets, cor. sub. and citric acid, 100.
- Carron oil, 1 quart.
- Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 4 ounces.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 14. 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the production, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the town of Arlington except in accordance with the provisions of Revised Laws of Massachusetts, and of acts of the legislature additional thereto or in amendment thereof, and in compliance with the following rules and regulations of the board of health of the town.

2. Every person, firm, or corporation producing, keeping, or offering for sale milk in the town of Arlington shall annually, before the 1st day of June, make written application to the inspector of milk for a license, on forms prescribed by the board of health. No person in the town of Arlington shall engage in the business of producing milk for sale or in the sale or distribution of milk without a license so to do under these regulations and such conditions as the board of health may impose; and said license shall be revoked if the licensee fails to comply with the conditions of his license or the regulations of this board. All persons having a license to sell, deliver, or distribute milk in the town of Arlington shall keep a copy of the license constantly posted in a conspicuous place on the premises, and every person using a carriage or other vehicle for the delivery of milk for the purpose of sale in the town of Arlington shall have his name, license number, and place of business legibly placed on each outer side of such carriage or vehicle.

3. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the town of Arlington from any cow or cows that are not properly cared for or from any cow or cows within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, or that have not within one year been examined by competent authority and certified to be free from all diseases dangerous to the public health, or that are kept in a stable that is not in a clean, healthful, and sanitary condition, and that is not open to inspection by the board of health or the milk inspector at all times.

4. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the town of Arlington unless it has been strained, mixed, and cooled immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Said milk shall not be strained, mixed, or cooled in any room which is not provided with tight walls and floor of such construction as will allow easy and thorough cleaning, or which is not kept constantly clean, or which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals; or in any building which is used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes unless the storage room for milk is separated from the other parts of the building and provision made for the exclusion of outside dust and flies to the satisfaction of the board of health.

5. Milk kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered cooler box or refrigerator. No vessel containing milk for sale shall be allowed to stand outside of said cooler box or refrigerator except while a sale of said milk is being made. Every such cooler box or refrigerator shall be properly drained, cleansed, and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction of milk or ice, and shall be kept only in such locations as shall be approved by the board of health.

6. The milk inspector shall, under the direction of this board, investigate and take samples to determine the quality of the milk sold, offered or exposed for sale, or intended for sale in this town; and he shall make, or cause to be made, examinations and inspections thereof to ascertain whether or not adulterated or impure milk is sold, kept, offered or exposed for sale, or intended for sale in said town contrary to the statutes of this Commonwealth or to the provisions of these rules and regulations. He shall visit dairies supplying milk in and to the inhabitants of the town of Arlington, and all places where milk is stored, kept, or offered for sale, as often as deemed necessary by this board; and he shall report the conditions thereof at the time of such inspection, in writing, to this board. He shall act as agent and prosecuting officer for the board of health in all matters pertaining to milk.

7. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the production, storage, sale, or distribution of milk in this town shall be cleaned and sterilized with boiling water or steam before they are again used for the same purpose; and all cans, measures, or other utensils made of metal shall be kept free from dents and rust, and there shall be proper appliances for washing all utensils used in the production, mixing, storage, sale, or distribution of milk; and all such utensils shall be washed, cleaned, and sterilized with boiling water or steam regularly after being so used.

8. The water used in washing apparatus and utensils must be from a public water supply, or, if from any other source, its use must be subject to the approval of the board of health.

9. No milk shall be brought into or carried within the town of Arlington for the purpose of sale which has been carried upon any wagon or vehicle which is not clean and free from offensive odors, or upon which swill, refuse, garbage, or decaying, unwholesome, or filthy matter is carried.

10. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the town of Arlington sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or any pathogenic micro-organism, or the temperature of which is in excess of 50° F.

11. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk for sale in this town shall notify the board of health immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease,

either in himself or his family, or among his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, and at the same time shall suspend the sale or distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health. No vessel which has been handled by a person suffering from a disease or which is on the premises of a person in whose family or household infectious disease exists shall be removed to hold or convey milk until it has been thoroughly disinfected and sterilized under the supervision of an agent of the board of health.

12. Bottles or other milk containers shall not be left with any family in which there is any contagious disease, but milk may be delivered to such families by pouring into vessels furnished by said families. No bottle or other container previously left with any family in which a contagious disease occurs shall be removed therefrom except with the consent of the board of health in writing.

13. For the purpose of enabling the board of health to carry out and enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations, the milk inspector, acting as the authorized agent of, or any other qualified inspector or agent of, the board of health, or any member of said board, shall at all times have free access to all barns, stables, dairies, creameries, stores, wagons, and all other buildings or premises in which cattle are kept from which any part of the milk supply of the town of Arlington is obtained, or in which milk is received, kept, bottled, canned, or offered for sale, for the purpose of making inspection of said premises, cattle, vehicles, cans, vessels, measures, and other utensils used in conducting the handling, sale, and delivery of milk, and for the purpose of taking, for analysis or other tests to determine its quality, samples of milk kept or intended for sale in the town of Arlington.

14. Whoever tests milk or cream which is to be offered for sale, in any form, by tasting, shall do so by means of a spoon or piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article, and such spoon, piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article shall not again be brought in contact with the milk intended for sale or be used for testing milk until after being thoroughly washed and sterilized. No person shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale in any form. All persons engaged in the tasting, mixing, or handling of milk for sale in any form shall, before engaging in such tasting, mixing, or handling, thoroughly clean his hands and finger nails and keep them clean and dry during such tasting, mixing, or handling. No person shall permit his hands, while wet, to remain or pass over any open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person shall fill a jar, can, or other receptacle with milk while the aforesaid jar, can, or other receptacle is held over an open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person who has sore throat, diarrhea, or is suffering from any other disturbance of the bowels, or has symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, who has been directly exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, shall engage in the handling of milk which is to be offered for sale or which is for sale.

15. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in rooms in which milk is handled, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

16. Dealers in milk are prohibited from allowing any person or persons not in their employ to loiter about the milk room or handle any vessel or utensil used in the sale and distribution of milk.

17. Every person, firm, or corporation in the town of Arlington engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk from dairies shall, upon request from the board, certify that the above rules are complied with by said dairies.

18. All persons engaged in the sale of milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk having the possession or custody of a bottle, can, or other receptacle used in

the sale, delivery, or transportation of milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk shall cause each such bottle, can, or receptacle to be cleaned immediately after the same has been emptied; and no such person shall deliver, receive, or have in his possession or custody any such bottle, can, or receptacle so used which has not been cleaned as aforesaid.

19. No person or corporation shall sell or offer, expose, or keep for sale in any shop, store, or other place milk or cream unless the same is sold or offered, exposed, or kept for sale in tightly closed or capped bottles or receptacles. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the sale of milk or cream from cans, crocks, coolers, or other receptacles in restaurants, hotels, or at soda fountains, when the milk or cream is to be consumed in the restaurant or hotel or at soda fountains by guests or patrons ordering the same.

20. No person or corporation engaged in the business of selling or delivering milk or cream shall fill bottles or other receptacles with milk or cream on any public way. No such person or corporation shall fill any bottles or other receptacles with milk or cream in any place not previously authorized by the board of health. Such person or corporation shall, immediately upon receiving a written order from the board of health so to do, comply with any requirement of said board respecting the filling of milk or cream in bottles or receptacles, the manner or method employed in such filling, or the conditions and surroundings under which such filling is done or carried on.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 16. SECTION 1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of any building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals or in any building used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes unless the manufacturing or storage building for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 2. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean. The floors and walls of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam.

SEC. 3. No person shall employ as a container for other substances than ice cream any vessel used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

SEC. 4. No person shall use a utensil of any kind or description in the service or sale of ice cream unless said utensil is washed in boiling water or sterilized at least once a day, or oftener if necessary, and no person shall use his fingers or hands to remove particles of ice from inside any vessel containing ice cream intended for sale.

SEC. 5. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives; and all persons, immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

SEC. 6. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding article, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

SEC. 7. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

SEC. 8. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such box or refrigerator shall be drained to the satisfaction of the board of health, and shall be kept clean and tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice. Said box or refrigerator shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

SEC. 9. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the Arlington Board of Health, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health.

SEC. 10. No person shall use to hold or convey ice cream any vessel which has been handled by a person suffering from contagious disease until said vessel has been thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 11. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before use be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

SEC. 12. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the town of Arlington sell, exchange, or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 13. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

Ice—Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 16. SEC. 14. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the town of Arlington sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver any ice from polluted sources, or ice which upon chemical or bacteriological examination shows evidence of sewage contamination, either by the presence of sewage bacteria or of excessive "ammonia" ("free or albuminoid"), or of "nitrites," or which is visibly polluted or soiled by dirt, or ice in or upon which there is any visible foreign matter, or ice which has been handled with dirty hands or implements.

Street Cars—Ventilation, Cleaning, and Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SECTION 1. Every street railway passenger car (closed) operated in Arlington shall, while so operated, be properly ventilated.

Such cars shall be thoroughly aired at the end of each round trip.

Every such car shall be thoroughly cleansed at the end of each day's service, and shall be disinfected once each week.

These regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in all car houses in Arlington.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SEC. 2. The board of health hereby adjudges that spitting upon the floor, platform, or any other part of a public conveyance; upon the floor, steps,

or stairs of any public building, hall, church, railway station, or shop; upon the sidewalk of any street, court, or passageway; or upon the pathway of any park, square, or common, is a nuisance, source of filth, and cause of sickness, and prohibits spitting in any and all such places.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SEC. 3. No person or persons shall conduct a "rummage sale" in any dwelling or any other building in this town without a permit from the board of health.

Medicine—Distribution of Samples—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SEC. 4. No person, firm, or corporation, by himself, or by any agent or employee, shall distribute or leave from house to house in this town any sample of medicine or other substance containing any drug, without a permit from the board of health.

Penalty. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 18. SECTION 1. Whoever violates any of these regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100, except when otherwise provided by law or by these regulations.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 58. In order that the board of health may be enabled to keep a complete and accurate record of all marriages, births, and deaths which may occur in the city, it shall be the duty of all physicians, medical practitioners, and midwives, clergymen, magistrates, undertakers, and sextons to make returns of all births, marriages, deaths, and burials to the board of health. The registrar or other agent of the board of health is directed to bring prosecutions for violation of this section.

SEC. 59. That all reports, certificates, and returns to the health officer or registrar of the board not properly filled out shall be returned to the sender thereof for correction, who shall return the same to the proper official correctly and regularly filled out, and if the same be not returned within 48 hours from the time of its return by the health officer or registrar, then the person or persons not complying with this rule shall be deemed guilty of its violation and shall be proceeded against by the health officer or registrar before the mayor for such violation.

Burial and Transportation of Bodies—Funerals—Embalming—Disinterment. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 60. Except by special permission from the board of health, no interment of any human body shall be made in any public or private burial ground unless the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be at least 5 feet from the natural surface of the ground, except where solid rock or water may be encountered; then the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket shall not be less than 4 feet from the natural surface of the ground; and with the further exception that still-born children and children

less than 4 years of age, dead of any disease other than anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, smallpox, scarlet fever, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever shall be buried at such a depth that the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the natural surface of the ground.

SEC. 61. No human body shall be placed in any unsealed overground vault, catacomb, or other receptacle above ground or in any underground vault except such as are fitted with a stone covering to be tightly cemented after each interment, unless the coffin or casket containing the remains shall be first permanently and hermetically sealed in a metal case.

Provided, That receiving vaults may be used for the reception of bodies for a period not exceeding 30 days during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, and not exceeding a period of 72 hours during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, except by the special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 62. In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, glanders (farcy), bubonic plague, smallpox (variola, varioloid), yellow fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), relapsing fever, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), tetanus, or leprosy, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or person acting as such, to thoroughly disinfect and place such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided said call is made between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m.; otherwise such body shall be so placed in such coffin or casket within 12 hours; the coffin or casket then to be closed tightly and not opened again unless permission be granted by the board of health for special and satisfactory cause shown.

SEC. 63. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the board of health extending the time during which said body shall remain unburied, for special and satisfactory cause shown. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 64. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased, who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions, and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

SEC. 65. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor, or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 66. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 62 of these rules shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such immediate adult relatives of the deceased who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine and the necessary number of pallbearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated

and disinfected at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

SEC. 67. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 62 of these rules shall not be conveyed from any dwelling, or other building or place, to any cemetery or other point or place except in a hearse or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only or in such vehicle as shall be satisfactory to the authorities, and under such regulations as they may in any case adopt. The undertaker, or person acting as such, having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 68. The bodies of all persons dead of Asiatic cholera, anthrax, leprosy, relapsing fever, smallpox (variola or varioloid), yellow fever, and plague must, as soon as possible after death, be completely enveloped in a sheet saturated with a mixture of chlorinated lime, in the proportion of 1 pound of lime to 1 gallon of water, a 20 per cent solution of pure (not the dark commercial) carbolic acid, a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a 4 per cent solution of liquor formaldehyde, U. S. P., after which it shall be wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be encased in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not reopened for any purpose.

SEC. 69. Burial must take place within the limits of the registration district in which death occurred or in some district immediately adjacent thereto. The transportation of such bodies except by hearse or undertaker's wagon is positively forbidden.

SEC. 70. The bodies of all persons dead of diphtheria or membranous croup, scarlet fever (scarlatina), and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or cerebrospinal fever must immediately after death be enveloped in a sheet saturated with a mixture of chlorinated lime in the proportion of 1 pound of lime to 1 gallon of water, or a 20 per cent solution of pure (not dark commercial) carbolic acid, or a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a 4 per cent solution of liquor formaldehyde, U. S. P., and the body wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be placed in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not reopened for any purpose.

Provided, That the wrapping may be left off the face and the body placed in a coffin or casket fitted with a glass top.

Provided also, That only the immediate members of the family be permitted to view the remains.

SEC. 71. Burial must take place within the limits of the registration district in which death occurred or in some district immediately adjacent thereto.

SEC. 72. The transportation of such bodies, except by hearse or undertaker's wagon, is positively forbidden; except that bodies dead of the diseases enumerated in section 62 may be transported by a public conveyance or common carrier when prepared in the following manner:

The bodies shall be thoroughly disinfected by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid, disinfecting and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton and washing the body with the disinfectant solution, after which the body shall be completely wrapped in a sheet of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be encased in a metal or metal-lined coffin or casket and be hermetically sealed, or if an ordinary coffin or casket be used, the outside case inclosing the same must be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed.

SEC. 73. The undertaker in charge will be responsible for the execution of this order and must present an affidavit as to the facts to the local registrar of the district in which death occurred on the official forms prepared for this purpose before receiving a transit permit.

SEC. 74. The body of any person dead of a noncontagious disease shall not be removed from the registration district in which death occurred by public conveyance or common carrier except under the following conditions:

1. When the remains have been thoroughly embalmed and disinfected, or when shipped to such a point as can be reached within 24 hours after death, they shall be placed in a casket or coffin, and the said coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, all joints must be plowed, grooved, and glued, top and bottom put on with cleats and crosspieces, all put together with screws, to be tightly closed with white lead, asphalt varnish, or parafine paint, and a rubber band placed on the upper edge between the lid and box, and strong handles must be placed on each end and side of said box.

2. When bodies are not embalmed or the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, the coffin, casket, or outside case must be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed.

The undertaker will be held responsible for the execution of these rules and must present an affidavit as to the facts to the local registrar of the district in which death occurred on the official forms prepared for this purpose before receiving a removal permit for said body.

SEC. 75. When it may become necessary to transfer dead bodies in transit from one railway train to another, or from one railroad station to another, or from railroad station to ferry, the affidavit of undertaker and permit of the local registrar accompanying the remains from point of original shipment shall in all cases be sufficient authority for such transfer.

SEC. 76. No dead body shall be removed from its place of original interment except under the following conditions:

No dead body shall be disinterred except a permit for the same be issued by the local registrar of the district in which the disinterment is to be made, the fee for such permit shall be 50 cents, to be paid to the local registrar by the person making the application, who shall present to the local registrar the correct name, date of death, and cause of death for the body to be disinterred.

SEC. 77. Disinterment permits shall be delivered to the sexton or other person in charge of burial grounds in which the disinterments are to be made, and be by him returned to the local registrar on Saturday of each week.

SEC. 78. All disinterment permits shall be void after the expiration of 72 hours from the date of issue and no disinterment shall be made between sunset and sunrise. No disinterment of any dead body shall be made during the months of June, July, August, and September except by special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 79. No disinterment of any body dead of smallpox, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, relapsing fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall be made within 10 years from the date of the original burial of the same without the special permission of the board of health, and the graves containing the bodies dead of the above-named diseases shall not be opened for any purpose within 10 years from the date of original burial without the special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 80. The remains of any dead body shall not be exposed to view after disinterment without special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 81. The transportation by public conveyance or common carrier of any disinterred body is positively forbidden except the coffin or casket containing the same be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed or the outside case containing the same be metal lined and hermetically sealed.

SEC. 82. An affidavit of the facts in the case must be presented by the undertaker in charge to the local registrar of the district in which the disinterment is made and from which the body is to be transported, who will issue a proper permit therefor, and no disinterred body shall be so transported without such a permit.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 83. No person shall serve another as a barber in the city of Johnstown without a license from the board of health, to be issued without charge.

Said license shall be valid for the calendar year or part thereof, and shall be procured between the 15th and 31st of December of each year.

SEC. 84. The registrar of the board of health shall keep a list of licensed barbers, on which list shall be recorded whether the licensee is an employer or employee.

SEC. 85. No person shall be licensed as a barber without furnishing the board of health a certificate, provided by the board of health, setting forth that, after personal physical examination by a reputable physician of the city, and signed by the same, it is manifest that the applicant is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs, syphilis in a communicable form, or any other infectious or contagious disease. Said certificate must be approved by the health officer before a license shall be issued.

SEC. 86. Barbers are hereby forbidden to use a common brush for brushing the eyes of their patrons unless such brush be disinfected after each individual use.

SEC. 87. It shall be unlawful for any barber to serve in his place of business any customer who to him seems to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, but such person may be served, unless quarantined, at the customer's own house, provided the implements be used exclusively for him.

SEC. 88. No person knowing himself to be afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease shall apply for the service of a barber.

SEC. 89. Barber shops, their furniture, implements, and contents generally must be kept and maintained in a sanitary condition. Every barber while engaged in his employment must keep his hands antiseptically clean.

SEC. 90. All razors, shears, clippers, hair brushes, combs, strops, and other articles used upon the person of a customer, when not in use shall be kept in a closed cabinet wherein is an open vessel containing not less than four fluid ounces of 40 per cent formalin or an equally strong antiseptic.

SEC. 91. No sponge shall be used by a barber excepting for the exclusive private use of a customer.

SEC. 92. No towel or napkin shall be used by a barber on more than one customer without being fresh laundered.

SEC. 93. In using vaseline or other unguenta on a customer, the barber must not serve direct with his fingers from a vessel containing it, but with a clean spoon, spatula, or other suitable instrument.

SEC. 94. A copy of these rules on a card furnished by the board of health must be publicly posted in every barber shop in the city.

Bakeries and Bakery Products. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 95. Every baker and handler of bread or other meal food products shall be free from any infectious or contagious disease and shall at all times keep his person and clothing in a clean and sanitary condition. All bakeries, with their fixtures and utensils, must be kept clean, sanitary, well lighted, and ventilated, with such other requirements as may be deemed necessary by the

health authorities to maintain a condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness of all food products therefrom.

SEC. 96. All bakers' wagons shall be covered and the receptacles for bread and other meal food products shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 97. All bread offered or intended for sale shall be suitably wrapped when it leaves the bakery, each loaf separately, in paraffin or yellow wrapping paper, in such a manner as to completely protect the bread from dust and dirt.

Meats—Protection of. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 98. All butchers and those handling meats shall be free from any infectious or contagious disease and shall wear an apron, which shall be kept clean.

SEC. 99. All meats and other animal foods shall be kept clean and sanitary and shall be delivered or handled so as not to come in contact with any foreign substance, and to this end shall be wrapped in a clean covering.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 100. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall sell milk or cream in the city of Johnstown without first, annually before the 1st day of April, making application to the board of health for registration, which application shall set forth his, her, or their name or names, together with the location of their route or place of business, and the name of the owner and the location of the dairy from which they obtain said milk or cream, with the number of cows for dairy purposes, and such other information relating to the care of said dairy and the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary by said board of health. Said application and registration to constitute an agreement between the applicant and the board of health for the faithful compliance with all rules and regulations of said board. And obtaining from the board of health a license to carry on such business, which license shall be issued without charge, and shall be displayed in every store or wagon from which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 101. Each and every person or persons, peddling milk or cream in the city of Johnstown, shall have the wagon or other vehicle, from which the milk or cream is sold, inclosed and conspicuously marked in plain letters, not less than 3 inches high, with his, her, or their name or names, and the number of the license under which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 102. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Johnstown, unless each and every animal in the herds from which said milk is obtained, shall have been examined within one year, to the satisfaction of the board of health, by a veterinarian approved by said board; such examinations to include the tuberculin test. Such test to be repeated when it may be deemed advisable or necessary by the board of health, and said veterinarian shall furnish to the owner or owners of said herds a certificate, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health, which certificates shall be sworn and subscribed to before a duly authorized magistrate. Any addition of cows to the herd shall be examined by the tuberculin test as above described and to be reported to the board of health within two weeks.

SEC. 102a. No milk, cream, or butter shall be kept for sale in rooms or places occupied by animals or human beings as habitations. No milk, cream, or butter shall be kept uncovered. No preservatives shall be used for milk, cream, or butter, except ice used externally, and in accordance with the laws of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All utensils used for milk, cream, or butter shall be in good order and clean and be sterilized with boiling water before using. Milk, cream, or butter shall not be kept where it may become tainted with odors or gases from any source, but shall be kept in a cool, well ventilated place, free from contamination of any kind.

SEC. 103. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall offer or expose for sale, sell or have in their possession with intent to sell in the city of Johnstown, any milk or cream, buttermilk or skimmed milk, to which has been added borax, boracic acid, salicylate of soda, benzoate of soda, sulphite of soda, formalin or formaldehyde, or any other chemical compound or foreign substance whatsoever, including ice or water. There shall not be less than 12 per cent of milk solids in fresh milk. The per centage of butter fat in fresh milk: not to be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and that of cream not less than 18 per cent, and vessels or cans containing buttermilk or skimmed milk must be plainly labeled as such. No milk shall be sold in the city that has more 500,000 bacteria per cc. No cream shall be sold in the city that has more than 1,500,000 bacterial per cc.

SEC. 104. No milk or cream shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of contagious or infectious disease, nor from any dairy or premises on which such diseases exist, except by permission of and in the manner prescribed by the board of health.

SEC. 105. If contagious disease exists in any house or on any premises the milk dealer supplying milk to such house or premises shall not take therefrom any milk bottle or other receptacle, but shall deliver the milk in a receptacle which shall not be handled by him thereafter. No milk or butter shall be sold or offered for sale from any store, house, place, or wagon which is not in a cleanly, wholesome condition.

SEC. 106. All dairies supplying milk or cream to the city of Johnstown shall be kept in a sanitary condition and open for inspection. The milch cows must be free from disease, in good condition, well fed, clean, and healthy. They shall not be fed swill or decomposing food of any kind. The utensils, milk, rooms, wagons, and premises shall be kept clean. The barnyards or stable yards shall be dry.

SEC. 107. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Johnstown except from cows stabled under light, dry, and well-ventilated conditions, and in all other respects conforming to the requirements set forth in the following rules:

RULE 1. Each cow shall have at least 4 feet in width of floor space, and in all cases where no adequate artificial means for ventilation are provided, each animal shall have an air space of at least 500 cubic feet.

RULE 2. All stables for shelter of said cattle shall be provided with a tight, dry floor. The manure drop shall be water-tight and, if constructed of wood, shall be asphalted, tarred, or otherwise made nonabsorbent.

RULE 3. The walls and ceiling of said stables shall be whitewashed at least once each year and whenever it may be deemed necessary by the board of health.

RULE 4. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate in large quantities in stable yards nor near the buildings where the cattle are kept, and when stored temporarily in such places it shall be removed at least once a week to a distance of at least 10 feet from said stable. The stable yard shall be drained and kept in a clean, dry condition, and no accumulation of household garbage, vegetable, or other putrescible matter shall be allowed to remain or decay in said stable yards.

RULE 5. Cattle shall at all times be kept in a clean condition, and the udders shall be wiped dry and clean with a clean damp cloth before each milking.

RULE 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale or distributed in the city of Johnstown obtained from any cow that has calved within 10 days or from a cow which will calf within 28 days.

SEC. 108. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Johnstown except from cattle fed and watered under proper sanitary conditions, and all food given shall be good and wholesome, and water supply pure and free from all contamination by stable or household drainage.

SEC. 109. All milkers and other attendants employed in any dairy, the milk or cream from which is sold or offered for sale or delivered in the city of Johnstown, shall be personally clean and healthy, and before milking or caring for milk or cream their hands shall be washed, and a clean suit, to be used for this purpose only, shall be put on and worn during milking time.

SEC. 110. All milk pails, cans, and other receptacles used for the production and transportation of milk or cream shall, before each use, be thoroughly washed with water and soap or soda and then scalded with boiling water or live steam, thoroughly aired, and kept upside down in a cool place, and they must not under any circumstances be rinsed with cold water before using.

SEC. 111. No milk or cream shall be kept for sale or distribution, or handled, transferred to or from cans or bottles, or stored in any stable or similar place or in any room used wholly or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes.

SEC. 112. Milk or cream shall be stored or regularly mixed, cooled, or poured from cans only in a room not directly connected with a stable or stables, provided with a tight floor, and kept constantly neat and clean, the walls of the room being of such a nature as to allow easy and thorough cleaning.

SEC. 113. No water-closet or privy shall be in the aforesaid room nor in any room connected directly therewith, nor shall dogs or cats or other domestic animals be allowed in these rooms at any time.

SEC. 114. Whenever milk or cream is filtered or strained, cooled, or stored in a room, said room shall be such as is described in sections 111 and 112.

SEC. 115. Milk or cream kept for sale in any store, shop, market, bakery, or other establishment shall be always kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be tightly covered or closed and only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

SEC. 116. All vehicles from which milk or cream is sold in this city shall, during the months of June, July, August, and September, be equipped with ice boxes, which shall be of sufficient size and kept thoroughly clean, and when said vehicles are in use shall be kept full of ice, and the temperature of said milk or cream shall at all times be kept at or below 55° F. during the whole year.

SEC. 117. All cans, bottles, or vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk or cream to the consumer must be cleaned and sterilized (boiled, scalded, or steamed) by the dealer before they are again used for the same purpose, and bottles must not be filled with milk or cream except at the dairy or milk depot from which distribution is made.

SEC. 118. No metallic or card tickets shall be issued in connection with the sale or distribution of milk or cream in the city of Johnstown, but instead thereof a coupon ticket shall be employed, and such ticket shall be canceled and destroyed after being once used.

SEC. 119. Under no circumstances shall a milk or cream dealer in the city of Johnstown or his or her employees take from a quarantined house any money, tickets, cans, bottles, etc., or enter such a house for any purpose whatsoever without written permission from the board of health.

SEC. 120. It shall be the duty of all persons, firm, or corporation sending or shipping milk or cream in cans into the city of Johnstown to be sold therein to have stamped or stenciled in plain lettering his, her, their, or its name or names and residences on each of said cans in some prominent place so as to be easily seen.

Milk—Tuberculin Test of Cows. (Res. 54, May 12, 1914.)

Resolved by the council of the city of Johnstown. That it is the sense of council that in the matter of making the examination of cows whose milk is offered for sale in the city of Johnstown, that certificates made out and sworn to as required by section 102 of ordinance 20, will be accepted if the required examination and tests have been made and the certificates sworn to by a veterinarian recognized by the authorities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Privies and Cesspools—Care and Disposal of Contents. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 180. No privy vault or cesspool for sewage shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the city where a sewer is at all accessible, which shall be determined by the board of health; nor shall it be lawful to continue a privy vault or cesspool on any lot, piece, or parcel of ground abutting on or contiguous to any public sewer within the city limits. The board of health shall have the power to issue notice, giving at least three months' time to discontinue the use of any cesspool and have it cleaned and filled up. No connection for any cesspool or privy vault shall be made with any sewer; nor shall any water-closet or house drain empty into a cesspool or privy vault.

SEC. 181. In rural districts, or districts where no sewer exists, privy vaults shall not be located within 2 feet of party or street line, nor within 20 feet of any building. Before any privy vault shall be constructed, application for permission therefor shall be made to the board of health; and such privy vault shall have 9-inch walls, constructed of hard-burned brick or stone laid in cement mortar, or of concrete, with bottom and sides cemented so as to be water-tight; size to be not less than 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep.

SEC. 205. All privy vaults, cesspools, or reservoirs shall, from the 15th day of May to the 15th day of October, be thoroughly disinfected once every month, and all vaults, cesspools, or reservoirs becoming offensive or injurious to health shall be cleaned. But it shall not be lawful for any person except a licensed privy cleaner to empty or clean any privy vaults or reservoirs.

SEC. 206. No privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, cesspool, stable, or sink is drained shall be constructed, dug, or permitted to remain within 50 feet of any well, spring, or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes. Nor shall such vault be built or permitted to remain at any place where the bottom of same shall be higher than any spring or well.

SEC. 207. Where a privy vault or well is to be abandoned it must be cleaned by having its contents removed and thoroughly disinfected by a licensed excavator, who shall notify the board of health before and after the well has been cleaned to the bottom and filled with fresh earth.

SEC. 208. Every person desirous of being licensed to empty or remove the contents of privy wells and sinks within the limits of the city shall make appli-

cation in writing to the board of health, who, on being satisfied with the character of the applicant and the security and tightness of his carts, shall grant him a license for a period of time not exceeding beyond the 1st of January next following, and for such license so granted he shall pay to the board of health a sum at the rate of \$25 per year; and whenever any such person shall desire, under his license, to empty or cleanse any privy well or sink he shall first obtain from the board of health a permit to do so, at which time he shall furnish to the registrar the name of the owner, agent, or occupant of such property as shall so employ him, to be mentioned in said permit and recorded in the office, and he shall also state where the contents of such privy well or sink shall be deposited and shall disinfect the empty vaults.

This permit shall give the possessor the right to remove the contents of the privy well, cesspool, or sink within five days from the date of issue and shall state the number of the street or alley, location of the said privy well, cesspool, or sink, the owner's name, and also the name of the scavenger. The work done between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November shall be done between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m., and during the other six months of the year between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

SEC. 209. Charges for the removal of the contents of privy vaults, wells, cesspools, or sinks must not exceed 15 cents per cubic foot solid measure.

Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 210. That for the purpose of these rules and regulations the word "garbage" shall be held to include all kitchen and table refuse, all general combustible waste, as paper bags, pasteboard boxes, berry boxes, and every accumulation of animal and vegetable matter that attend the preparation, decay, dealing in, or storage of meats, fish, fowl, game, or vegetables, but not dish or waste water or slops of any kind.

The term "ashes" means ashes from wood and coal.

The term "miscellaneous refuse" means broken glass and chinaware, empty tin, fruit, or vegetable cans, bottles, and like refuse.

All ashes before being removed from any premises within the city of Johnstown shall be moistened sufficiently to prevent dust arising from the same while being loaded and hauled through the public highways of the city of Johnstown.

SEC. 211. Every resident householder, tenant, hotel keeper, boarding-house keeper, wholesale and retail dealer, and also all parties and persons occupying dwellings, including all persons and corporations keeping or offering garbage for collection, shall provide for the storage of their garbage a water-tight metal receptacle, and to be kept so, with two handles and a tight-fitting cover, and holding not more than 2 bushels. Such receptacle shall be thoroughly cleaned after it has been emptied by the collector. The above-said persons and corporations shall also keep, or cause to be kept, separate receptacles for ashes and miscellaneous refuse. These vessels shall be of a capacity of not less than 1 bushel nor more than 2 bushels. They shall be kept in the rear of the house or in the basement or passageway or shall be put in such places for the convenient collection of their contents prior to the time set as hereinafter provided for the collection of the same from the respective premises. These vessels or receptacles shall not be placed or kept at any time upon the street, alley, sidewalk, or any other public place. They shall be accessible to the collector when called for, and each owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises shall provide such vessels or receptacles in sufficient numbers to contain the garbage, ashes, and miscellaneous refuse cast off from said premises between the times for collection of the same. All garbage must be kept separate from ashes and miscellaneous

refuse at all times. Paper or other light materials likely to be scattered about, if bundled, tied, or otherwise secured, need not be placed in such receptacles. It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed in the garbage receptacles either of the other classes of material, and when such mixture results it shall be separated by the occupiers of the premises before being removed by the collector.

SEC. 212. No person or persons shall throw or deposit, or cause or permit to be thrown or deposited, by agents or otherwise, garbage upon any street, alley, gutter, lot or public grounds, or upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, inside the city of Johnstown, or into any stream or streams running through or adjacent to said city; nor shall any person or persons burn, or cause or allow to be burned, any garbage upon any street, alley, commons, or other public place, nor upon any private premises in the open air within the limits of the city of Johnstown.

SEC. 213. Garbage must be kept dry and no more water permitted in the garbage than naturally accumulates from table refuse. No putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar, or adjoining out-buildings or grounds for more than 24 hours.

SEC. 214. Every person or persons, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the business of collecting garbage or dead animals within the limits of the city of Johnstown shall, before engaging in said business, make application to the board of health for a license. The license to be granted by the registrar without charge and subject to revocation at any time by the board of health. This license does not relieve the party from payment of a teamster's license. All licenses issued under this rule shall be renewed between the first and last day of December of each year. Licenses issued at any time other than between the first and last day of December shall be good for the fractional part of the calendar year.

SEC. 215. No person, except one who has a contract or license with the city of Johnstown therefor, shall be permitted to carry, convey, or transport through the streets, alleys, or public places of the city of Johnstown any such garbage or dead animals without being subject to the penalties hereinafter provided, except such dealers of vegetables, fish, oysters, and fruit and the proprietors of slaughterhouses that convey the same to the garbage disposal plant in water-tight receptacles, with closely fitting lids. Such delivery shall be made before such refuse or offal becomes in anywise noxious or offensive.

SEC. 216. It is further provided that nothing in these rules and regulations shall be so construed as to interfere with the business of collecting paper and rags, offal, bones, or other refuse from meat markets and slaughterhouses, or the carcasses of dead animals, any or all of which may be used for the manufacture of any marketable commodity.

SEC. 217. No crematory or reduction plant for the disposal of garbage shall be erected or operated within the city of Johnstown until the person or persons, firm, or corporation intending to erect or operate the same shall have submitted to the board of health, for their approval, full plans in detail of the same. That said crematory or reduction plant shall contain a stench-consuming device whereby all offensive and noxious odors or vapors arising from the destruction or reduction of said garbage, refuse, or other waste material shall be wholly destroyed therein. All crematories or reduction plants shall be kept in a sanitary condition, and shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection by the board of health or its employees.

SEC. 218. No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall remove or cause to be removed, by agent or otherwise, any garbage, refuse, offal, or other waste material whatsoever without first having provided for that purpose iron, wood, or steel wagon boxes or tanks mounted on four wheels, and said boxes or tanks

shall be made and kept perfectly water-tight and shall be securely and tightly covered, so as to prevent the contents or any odor escaping therefrom, and while in motion said covers shall be closed and securely fastened, and while being loaded the wagon shall not be uncovered more than one-half, nor shall it remain open at any one time for a longer period than 10 minutes, and every box or tank shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and shall be subject at all times to inspection by the board of health or its employees.

SEC. 219. All garbage, refuse, offal, or other waste materials shall be collected and removed from private residences promptly, thoroughly, and in a cleanly manner at least once a week from November 1 to April 30, inclusive, and at least twice a week from May 1 to October 31, inclusive, and from hotels and restaurants daily except Sunday. The board of health or its health officer may designate such hotels or other houses or establishments from which the collection of garbage shall be made daily during the year, Sunday excepted, or through such portion of the year as the board of health or the health officer may determine. The refuse from public markets and market places shall be taken from the respective markets after the closing of the same on the days on which they are open for business.

SEC. 220. The garbage collector shall leave at each and every building in the city and giving his name and address and designating upon what days and between what hours the collector will call in that locality, and whenever any change is made in the time of collection, shall leave an additional card notifying the occupants of the premises affected by such change.

SEC. 221. The collector shall remove all materials without spilling, and shall return the receptacles to the place from which they were taken without unnecessary delay. Under no circumstances shall the collector mix garbage and ashes or miscellaneous refuse when collecting or hauling the aforesaid materials.

All collections of garbage shall be made between 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SEC. 222. Any person who shall remove, damage, or destroy any receptacle referred to in these rules and regulations shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 223. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the garbage collectors while in the performance of their lawful duties.

Any person failing to provide proper receptacles and to place the same as required by these rules and regulations will be subject to penalties hereinafter provided.

SEC. 224. All garbage within the limits of the city of Johnstown shall be hauled to the garbage plant on Messenger Street, in the seventh ward of said city, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 m. and the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. each day, except Sunday. All garbage hauled to said plant must be disposed of therein.

SEC. 225. The board of health shall cause to be printed so much of the rules and regulations contained herein as shall sufficiently inform the occupiers of premises of their duties in reference to the collection and removal of garbage, and such printed rules and regulations shall be delivered and served upon each of the premises from which garbage is to be collected in the city of Johnstown.

Lodging Houses and Tenements—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 226. The term "lodging house" as used in this rule shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which the compartments are arranged on the cubical dormitory or ward plan and in which

persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire, or any part of which is let to any person in which to sleep.

The term "tenement" as used in these rules shall be taken to mean and include any building or part thereof in which any person or persons shall occupy, use, or live in one or two rooms for the purposes of a home or dwelling.

The term "apartment" as used in these rules shall be taken to mean and include any building or portion thereof in which any person or persons shall occupy, use, or live in three or more rooms for the purposes of a home or dwelling.

SEC. 227. Every owner or keeper of a lodging house and every owner, lessee, or agent of a tenement house and apartment or other building leased as a dwelling for more than two families shall keep or cause to be kept in a clean and thoroughly sanitary condition all and every part of such house, tenement, or building, and shall also keep clean every yard, court, alley, area, and passage connected with or belonging to the said building to the satisfaction of the board of health or its agents.

SEC. 228. No vault, cellar, or underground room shall be let or occupied separately as a dwelling, nor in a tenement, lodging, or apartment house or building shall such a place be used for sleeping or lodging purposes. A cellar shall mean any basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the ground adjoining. Public detention building not to be included within the meaning of this rule.

SEC. 229. No owner or lessee or agent of any building or part thereof shall lease or let or hire out the same or any part thereof to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied if said building or any part thereof shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, protection, ventilation, light, water, water-closet, and bathing facilities, sewerage, or to any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution for the security of life and health, nor unless said building and every part thereof shall be in a condition of cleanliness or wholesomeness.

SEC. 230. When certified to by an agent or representative of the board of health that any house or building is unfit and detrimental to the health of the occupants, because infected, or is dangerous to the life or health of the occupants by reasons expressed in the preceding section, the health officer shall issue a notice to vacate said building, which notice shall be served upon the occupants and also served upon the owner, agent, or lessee of said building. If any person so notified shall neglect or refuse to remove from and quit such building within the time specified in the notice they shall be subject to the fine hereinafter specified, and the health officer is hereby authorized and empowered to use the police force of the city of Johnstown to forcibly remove the persons so notified, when so ordered by the board of health.

SEC. 231. No owner, lessee, or keeper of any tenement, lodging, or apartment house shall cause or allow any part of such house to be overcrowded by so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in such house or houses as thereby to cause danger to health. Whenever it shall be certified by the sanitary inspector or his agent that any such place or room is so overcrowded that there is less than 350 cubic feet of air to each occupant of such building or room, with a floor space of less than 35 square feet for each occupant, the health officer shall issue an order requiring the number of occupants of such building or room to be reduced so that the inmates thereof shall not exceed one person to 350 cubic feet of air space or to a floor space of 35 square feet in any such place or room, and hereafter no room used as a living or sleeping room shall be built without a window open to the outdoor air.

SEC. 232. The beds in all such houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than 2 feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate. Separate iron or metal bedstead with bedding and bed clothes shall be provided for each lodger, and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall be kept clean and free from vermin. No comforters shall be permitted, but blankets used instead, and all sheets and pillow or bolster cases shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean or as may be required by the board of health. All cubicals shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend within 2 feet of the ceiling, and a space of 2 square feet shall be provided for ventilation purposes, such space to be within 18 inches of the floor.

SEC. 233. All plumbing fixtures in any lodging house, tenement, or apartment building mentioned in this rule, except washbowls, shall be placed in a toilet room or compartment entirely shut off from any sleeping room by an air-tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this toilet room or compartment must not open directly into any sleeping room, and such compartment or room must be provided with a window which will open to the outside air and have at least 3 square feet of glass area. Provision shall be made to light said toilet room or compartment with gas or electric light and the same shall be lighted continuously throughout the night.

SEC. 234. The owner, lessee, or agent therefor shall be held responsible for the removal of any accumulation of refuse, garbage, ashes, or unwholesome matter which may remain upon the premises after the tenant has vacated the same.

Rummage Sales and Second-hand Goods. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 235. Any person desiring to conduct a rummage sale or establish a place where second-hand articles of clothing, toys, books, or wearing apparel are disposed of shall, before selling, offering for sale, or giving away free of charge any of the aforesaid articles, apply to the health officer for permission to do so. It being expressly understood that such permission shall be granted when the aforesaid articles are thoroughly fumigated in such manner as the board of health may direct.

Samples of Medicines—Distribution Prohibited. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 236. No person shall be permitted to give away or deposit or otherwise distribute any sample packages, parcels, boxes, or other quantity of any nostrum, pills, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medical character purporting to be a curative agency in the treatment of a physical ailment, by means of giving away, depositing, or otherwise distributing the aforesaid materials in or on any public highway, park, porch, steps, window, door, hall, or passageway, area, court, or yard of or belonging to any private, public, or municipal building within the city of Johnstown.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 237. The use of roller towels or any other large towel which may be used for more than one service shall not be permitted in any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, clubhouse, or public lavatory or wash room, nor in any

other public or private place where a number of people congregate in the city of Johnstown; but it shall be the duty of the owners, proprietors, managers, or other person in charge of such places to provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of any fabric approved by the board of health, so that each person shall have a clean one for his own use.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 239. Those responsible for establishing or conducting any public drinking place in the city of Johnstown are hereby forbidden to furnish or permit others to furnish or keep any common drinking vessel for common use at any such drinking place, provided this rule and regulation shall not preclude the use of vessels which are cleansed by washing in boiling water or are disinfected or destroyed after individual use. Public places within the meaning of this regulation shall include common carriers, private, public, parochial, or Sunday schools, industries, factories, theaters, shops, offices, hotels, etc.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 240. No person shall be permitted to spit or expectorate in any public place or public building except in receptacles or places provided for that purpose, nor upon any sidewalk or anywhere where it would be dangerous to the community or offensive to sight or smell. All receptacles used for spittoons in public places shall contain disinfectants at all times.

SEC. 241. The board of health declares expectorating or spitting upon the floor, platforms, or any other part of street cars or other public conveyances within the city of Johnstown to be a nuisance prejudicial to the public health.

Street Cars—Disinfection Required. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 242. It shall be the duty of every street car company running cars on the streets of Johnstown to have all cars disinfected once a week and to have prominently posted in every car a notice of warning with the penalty for violation of the spitting rule.

Health Officer—Authorized to Inspect Premises. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 243. The health officer and every person authorized by him shall have free access to any part of every building and premises within the city of Johnstown for purposes of sanitary inspection and for the purpose of abating nuisances when so directed.

Definition of Terms. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 244. The word "person" as used in the foregoing rules shall be construed to import both the plural and singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of said rules the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

Penalty. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

Sec. 245. Any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules and regulations of the board of health or who shall resist or interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the performance or discharge of his or their duties, as provided in these rules and regulations, shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before the mayor or any alderman of the city of Johnstown wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, with costs, except as hereinbefore provided, to be recovered in the manner prescribed by law for the recovery of fines and forfeitures under city ordinances.